

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

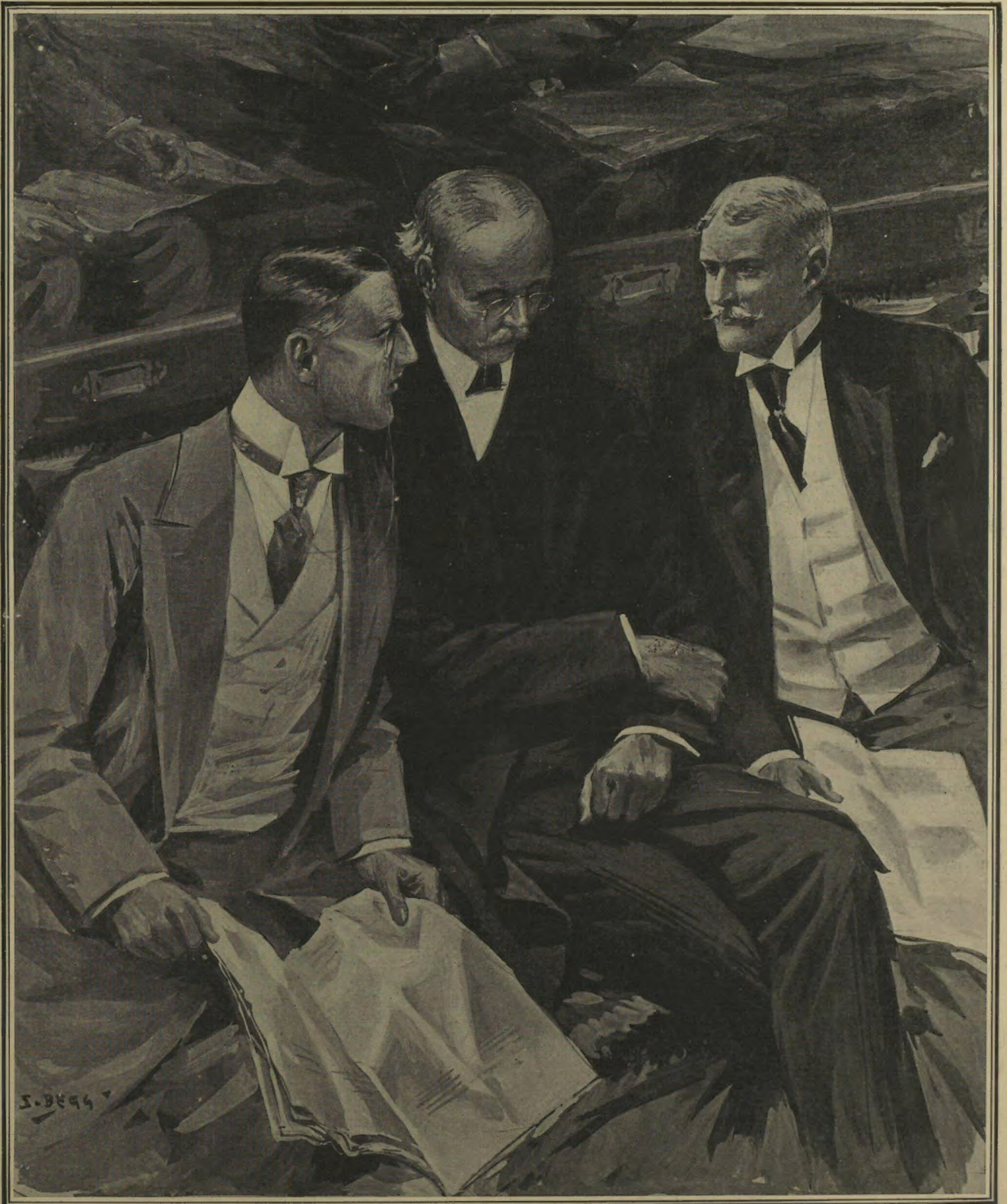
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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AN INCIDENT OF THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE: THE "SENIOR LEADER" OF THE UNIONIST PARTY BETWEEN TWO "DIE-HARDS"—MR. BALFOUR, WITH MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS RIGHT AND MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM ON HIS LEFT.

Mr. Balfour, who has been described as the "senior leader" of the Unionist Party, is seen sitting on the front Opposition bench between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. George Wyndham, who have dissented from his tactics in the final stage of the Parliament Bill and have advised the Peers to continue their resistance.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BAGG.



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## PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the manner of passing the Parliament Bill into law without the Lords' amendments has been under consideration, and while Unionists have been disputing with one another as to their tactics, the House of Commons has given attention to a variety of subjects. The conduct of Germany in the Morocco controversy excited its alarm last week, and all British parties showed a patriotic community of feeling. Mr. Asquith's grave statement receiving unanimous approval and Mr. Balfour declaring that no party differences, however acute, would be allowed to interfere with our common agreement where the interests of the country as a whole were at stake. Several disagreeable incidents have followed the scene of disorder by which a section of Unionists prevented the Prime Minister from being heard on the Parliament Bill, and on Monday attention was called to a published letter in which Mr. Pointer, a Labour member, censured the Speaker for his failure to quell the uproar, and alleged that his inaction was the outcome of a violent party leaning. For this allegation Mr. Poynter frankly apologised, and the Speaker was much cheered when he pleaded that although his judgment might have been wrong on many occasions, it had never been biased by any partiality. No one, it should be noted, has been more severe in condemnation of the members who caused the disorder than a number of their own colleagues, and thus, while the differences between the two sides of the House have become very bitter, the relations of Unionists themselves have been strained. Legislation has meantime proceeded steadily but slowly. Some progress has been made with the Copyright Bill, under which the period of copyright is to be the life of the author and fifty years after his death, with the proviso that after twenty-five years from his death the reproduction of a book will be permitted on condition that a ten per cent. royalty is paid to his representatives. Other measures which have passed through Grand Committees, including the Shops Bill and the Mines Bill, await consideration, for which the House may not find time at the present sittings. The Insurance Bill, to which three days were given this week, continues to draw very keen criticism from both sides. Members of all parties enter August with feelings of alarm, fearing that they must either spend the remainder of the warm weather at Westminster or return for a long autumn session. There is a general opinion that ambitious Ministers have attempted too much.

## MUSIC.

DURING the season that came to an end at Covent Garden on Monday night there were eighty-four evening performances and seven matinées. Russian ballet was given by itself on no fewer than twelve occasions, and, in addition to this, shared three evening performances with "I Pagliacci" and three with "The Secret of Suzanne." This is exclusive of the gala performance. Next in order of popularity comes "Louise," which was given seven times, and then "Madame Butterfly," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," and "Samson et Dalila," of which six performances were given. "The Girl of the Golden West" was heard five times; so, too, were "Aida" and "La Bohème." Will Puccini's latest be heard as often next season? "Roméo et Juliette" filled the bill on four evenings, but "Carmen" was only given once, and "Faust" no more than twice. These reductions are not surprising, for we have had no good Carmen and no good Faust, and without them these operas fail to attract. Covent Garden has now closed its doors, which will remain closed until the third week of October, when Dr. Richter, who has been assisting at the Bayreuth Festival, will take charge of a season of German opera under the direction of the Grand Opera Syndicate.

In the meantime, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has issued his preliminary prospectus of the autumn and winter season at the London Opera House. The orchestra will be one hundred strong, there will be a chorus of one hundred and twenty-five, and a ballet of sixty. Mr. Hammerstein proposes to give five performances a week, on the nights of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the afternoon and evening of Saturday. The repertoire consists of seventeen operas in French, and fifteen in Italian. In the first list we find "Quo Vadis," "Don Quixote," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Manon" (Massenet's), "Roméo et Juliette," and "The Violin-Maker of Cremona." The season is to be twenty weeks long—that is considerably longer than the grand season at Covent Garden—and while no German operas are included at present, Mr. Hammerstein hints that a German season will be forthcoming if his present hopes are realised.

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EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

In view of the fact that Midshipman H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has just been appointed to the "Hindutan," this picture is of particular interest. It is one of the Twenty-two Superb Coloured Plates in the

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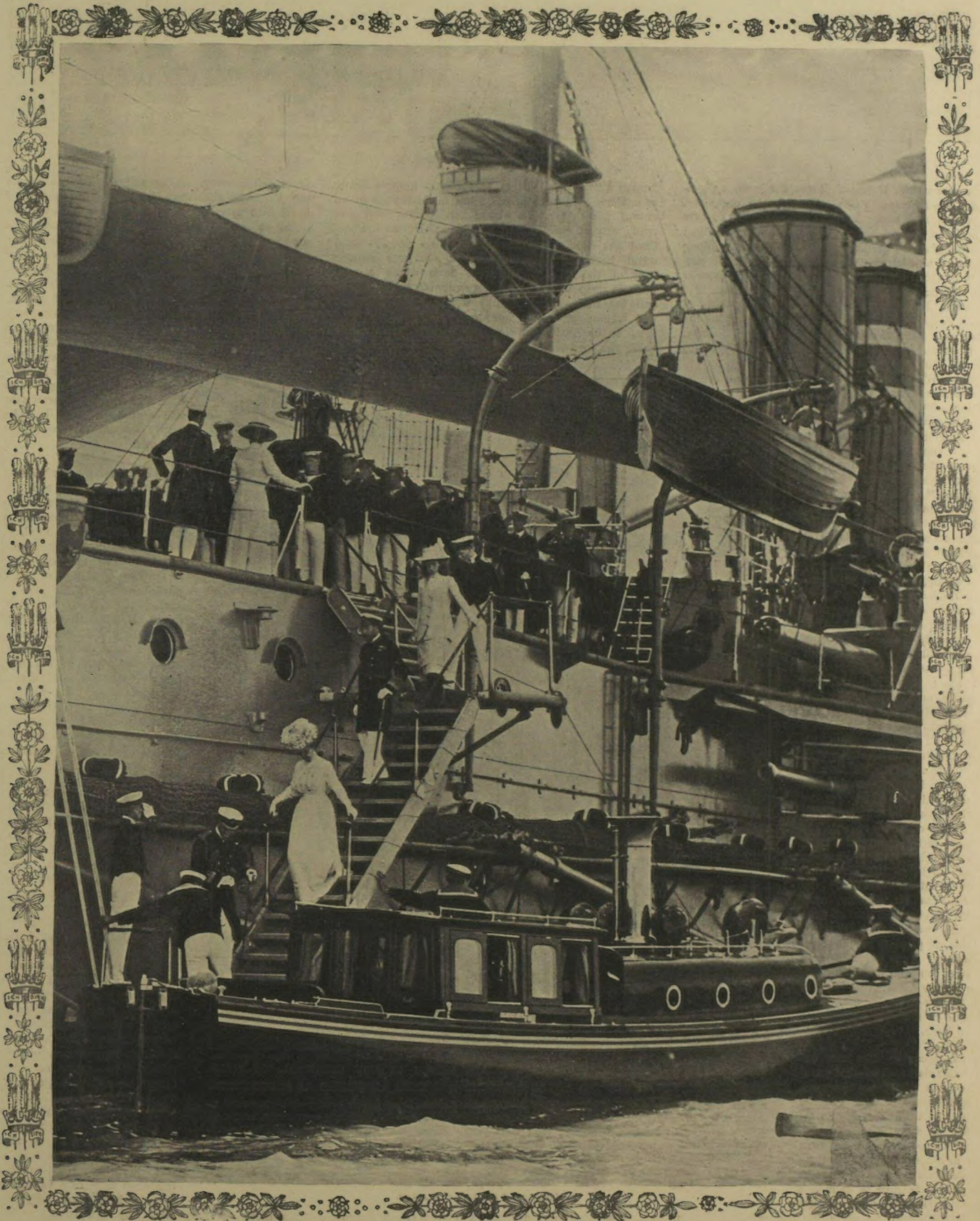
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# "MIDSHIPMAN H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., TO 'HINDUSTAN.'"

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



AFTER VISITING THE BATTLE-SHIP OF WHICH HE HAS BECOME A JUNIOR OFFICER: THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND PRINCESS MARY, LEAVING THE "HINDUSTAN," AT COWES.

On Saturday of last week the naval appointments officially announced included: "Midshipman His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., to 'Hindustan,' Aug. 1." On Monday the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary visited the ship of which his Royal Highness has become a junior officer. The "Hindustan" is one of the best of

the pre-Dreadnought battle-ships. She is about to be withdrawn from the fully commissioned fleet, to pass into the Third Division with a nucleus crew. Her crew will then be transferred to one of the Dreadnoughts which are now nearing completion. So the young Prince will find himself in one of the most up-to-date units of the British Navy.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN a note on the Universal Races Congress, a dignified weekly paper writes, "Though the organisers of the Congress strove in their arrangements to give emphasis to its scientific aspect, a leading German anthropologist, on the first day of the Congress, flung a firebrand of controversy in his assertion of the perpetuity of racial barriers and antagonisms." I wonder what sentences of that sort mean? The serious and responsible Press, in fact, almost entirely consists of them. People talk about journalism playing to the gallery and placarding the world with the obvious. But it seems to me that journalism generally wraps itself in the densest diplomatic mystery. What, I repeat, does that sentence mean? What is the meaning of the word "though" at the beginning of it? Cut down to its skeleton, the sentence seems to be, "Though they made the Congress scientific, yet an anthropologist asserted that nations would last." What hazy association or prejudice was in the mind of the man who made this strange and wordy antithesis? Did he mean that science is not controversial, or that anthropology is not scientific, or that it is scientific to think that races won't last, and unscientific to think they will? Open almost any important magazine or really serious newspaper, and you will find it sown with verbose, inconsequent sentences of that sort, where long trains of lumbering nouns and adjectives are coupled together by quite incomprehensible conjunctions: "Though all must sympathise with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the delicate and complex task he has before him in selecting an organist for Bootle Abbey, yet the time has gone by when we can regard the religions of the Far East as mere extravagances of fetish-worship"; or, "Whatever we may think of the many and urgent problems raised by the leadership of Mr. Balfour, most sensible Englishmen are at least convinced that a Socialistic redistribution of property would never be lasting." I see scores of these sentences up and down the columns of the Press. The mark of this literary style is that each sentence is stiff, yet each has a broken back.

Now, plunging into the impenetrable darkness of that paragraph about the Races Congress, I begin to see a faint glimmer of what the writer meant. So far as his shadowy idea can find verbal shape, I think he must have meant something like this: "Modern things should be calm and polite. Science is calm and polite. It is polite to tell a negro that he will soon be white, but not polite to tell him that he will probably remain black." Whether it would be felt as polite to tell a white man that he would soon be black, I am not deep enough in these dim, confused thoughts to conjecture. But their general drift is to this effect: that so long as you tell everybody, red, white, black, and yellow, that they are all pretty much alike, and will soon be even more so, the effect at a congress and soirée will be soothing. Anything that is soothing they call liberal, and anything that is liberal they call scientific.

Now, all this talk of Oneness and Upwardness and Onwardness is really very bad for the sense of

human brotherhood. It is at the best a mere fringe of modern life; and it is by the fundamentals of all mortal life that white, black, and yellow men can really respect each other. The actual human brotherhood lies exactly in the things these people would count barbaric; in sacraments of sex and strange rites of the dead. The root from which we all grew is deep in the earth, very rugged, very ancient, and (as these people think) very dirty. But their own method of merely introducing Westernised Hindoos to civilised Sandwich Islanders is merely like tying the tops of trees together.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CAPTAIN: CAPTAIN HENRY HERVEY CAMPBELL, OF H.M.S. "HINDUSTAN," TO WHICH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS MIDSHIPMAN.

It is said that the Prince of Wales was appointed to the "Hindustan" chiefly, if not entirely, because she is commanded by Captain Henry Hervey Campbell, who has had very considerable experience in the training of young naval officers, having, for example, commanded successively the sea-going cadets' training-ships "Aurora" and "Highflyer." Captain Campbell, who is seen on the right of the photograph, and with the Commander of the "Hindustan," is forty-six. He comes of an old Scottish family, which sprang from the second Earl of Argyll, and is the eldest son of Mr. James C. Campbell, of Ardrpatrick, Argyllshire, and The Hall, Filkins, Oxfordshire. In the early days of his naval career, he was a messmate of King George, who was still a cadet when Captain Campbell entered the "Britannia" in July 1878. His grandfather, Admiral Colin Campbell, served as a midshipman at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Moreover, there are two or three perfectly practical mistakes in this philanthropic anthropology. The first is the vast assumption that it is always to the good that races should "come together"—without reference to whether they come together like lovers or come together like motor-cars. That they should "mingle," that they should "see something of each other" is always accounted a clear gain to culture and humanitarianism. But it most certainly is not. It would not be hard to maintain that the huge mass of our race would have been considerably happier if no one people had ever seen another. I do not hold this view, but I think it quite as tenable as the opposite doctrine that treats all contact as if it were kinship. In the

fourteenth century, let us say, the African race and the European race were living entirely separate. The black men were going on in their own way; it was a black way, naturally, but I am sure it was not so black as it was painted. They ate a man occasionally, I suppose; but that was a religious exercise, and, like most religious exercises, highly distasteful and frequently neglected. Meanwhile, their tribal system was too simple to permit of permanent inequalities of food, or elaborate hypocrisies of language, or cruelties of the intellect, or perversions of the natural passions. Meanwhile, Europe of the fourteenth century had been Europe for a thousand years; and by that time the old pagan slavery had been almost perfectly plucked and weeded out of it. It had very nearly become a civilisation of free men.

Then came an age of enlightenment, with the devil and all his angels. Then came a disastrous and hellish enthusiasm for geography. Ships were fitted, maps were made, continents were discovered. The blackest imp out of the abyss, settling on the congenial shoulder of Sir John Hawkins, suggested to him that he might solve the Labour Problem by stealing the black men and making them work for the white men. So, in a typical age of art, science, and scepticism, the black man and the white man were "brought together." So they opened the golden gates of the Renaissance, and instantly slavery rushed in again—an ancient and heathen river.

In the case of America, few will deny that, but for the unlucky enlightenment of the pirate Hawkins, two races might have co-existed on this planet without an incessant exasperation. America would not have needed either to scourge a helotry or to shoot down an aristocracy; she might have saved both the tears of Uncle Tom and the blood of Stonewall Jackson. But the more one sees of enterprises, philanthropic and other, in all parts of the earth, the more one sees that (under whatever specious names) contact is more often collision than reconciliation. The schemes for rescuing niggers are, as a rule, rather more rapacious and inhuman than the old open schemes for enslaving them. And now (after a long and painful period of disillusion), whenever I hear that Nicaragua must be stopped from oppressing Indians, I always have an unpleasant feeling that somebody is trying to oppress Nicaragua. By far the healthiest relations were the old ones, when the continents lay separate, and communicated only by occasional travellers. The travellers told lies, of course, but they were the lies of vanity and not of greed. When the mediæval traveller asserted that the hippopotamus was "half man and half horse" he had no wish to buy or sell or steal the hippopotamus; he was simply lying for his own artistic satisfaction. And as long as travellers are thus casual, they are generally kindly received. A white man in Africa was often feasted, not made a feast of. A black chief in Europe was cheered as well as jeered. It is when the whole line of the two tribes meet that there is battle.



## FROM 4½-INCH IRON TO 12-INCH STEEL: THE BRITISH "IRONCLAD'S" JUBILEE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, R.B.A.



THE FIRST OF THE SEA-GOING ARMoured SHIPS OF THE BRITISH NAVY AND OUR LATEST BATTLE-SHIP:  
THE 9210-TON "WARRIOR" OF 1861 AND THE 20,000-TON "HERCULES" OF 1911.

August 1 marked the jubilee of the commissioning of the first sea-going armoured ship of the British Navy, the "Warrior," the hulk of which, known as "H.M.S. Vernon III.," is attached to the "Vernon," torpedo-school ship at Portsmouth. By an interesting coincidence, the "Hercules" had her crew completed to full numbers on August 1. The main armour of the "Warrior," which Captain the Hon. Arthur Cochrane commissioned on August 1, 1861, for a series of experimental cruises, was of 4½-inch iron, and she had no armour at the ends.

The main armour of the "Hercules" consists of 12-inch steel, and the armour at her ends of 6-inch steel. The heaviest guns of the "Warrior" weighed nine tons, and the heaviest shells 235 lb., compared with the 65-ton guns of the "Hercules" and her 850 lb. shells. The "Warrior's" length was 380 feet; her beam was 54'6 feet; her tonnage, 9210; her h.p. 5700; and her speed, 14'4 knots. The "Hercules," has a length of 510 feet, and a beam of 85 feet; her tonnage is 20,000; her h.p., 25,000; and her speed, 21 knots.



## PORTRAITS &amp; GENERAL NOTES

## Personal Notes.

A great gap is caused in the Church life of London by the death of Dean Gregory at the great age of ninety-two, although he had resigned his office as Dean of St. Paul's in May. Ordained five years after Queen Victoria came to the throne, for some twenty strenuous years he toiled among the Lambeth poor until, in 1871, he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's. He found neglect rampant, the services irreverently conducted, congregations that could be often counted on the fingers of one hand. How he leaves St. Paul's the world knows. "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice" applies truly to the late Dean of St. Paul's.

Mr. F. B. Malim, the Headmaster designate of Haileybury College, has been Headmaster of Sedburgh School, in Yorkshire, since 1907, and before that, for twelve years, was an Assistant Master at Marlborough College. He is an old "Blackheathian" and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduate, and was born in 1872.

Sir Edwin Arney Speed, on whom the King, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, has conferred a Knighthood of the United Kingdom, has been Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria for the past three years. He is in his forty-third year, and was called to the Bar in 1893. Six years afterwards he went out to the Gold Coast as District Commissioner, and then filled the posts of Attorney-General of Lagos and South Nigeria, and was Acting Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, and Deputy-Governor.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
SIR EDWIN SPEED,  
New Knight, Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria.

highest grade in the service) in France. He is in his fifty-ninth year. Like Lord Kitchener, he belongs to the scientific branch, and except for service during the Siege of Paris in 1871 temporarily as a Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, his whole career has been with the Engineering Corps. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, commanded the Bonnier Relief Expedition against the Tuaregs, and took possession of Timbuctoo. His most recent service has been in charge of the Second Army Corps at Amiens.

A signal honour is done to Canadian enterprise by the recent conferring by the King of a Knighthood by Letters Patent under the Great Seal on one of the distinguished heads of one of the great transport systems of the Dominion, Sir William Whyte, known far and wide across the Continent between Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Vancouver for his business capacity and untiring energy as a Vice-President on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## THE LATE DEAN GREGORY,

A Great Churchman to whom St. Paul's owes much.

Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A., who died on Monday, aged fifty-nine, was born in America and received his training there, but lived in England for most of his life. He came to London in 1878, sent over as art representative of Harper Brothers. His first Academy picture was "A May Day Morning," exhibited in 1890, and in 1894 came "Fiammetta's Song." He was a superb colourist—witness his reredos in the American Church in Paris, and the panels of the dome of the Capitol of Pennsylvania State—and an unsurpassed master of mediæval subjects, which



Photo. Mills.  
THE LATE MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY, R.A.,  
Who Painted King Edward's Coronation Picture.

qualifications led to his commission to paint the official picture of King Edward's Coronation at Westminster.

The son of a naval officer of distinction of the days of Nelson, Canon Gell of Worcester, who has died at the age of eighty-six, served himself in the Royal Navy for six years as a midshipman and lieutenant, and saw fighting in the First China War of 1840, and in the suppression of the Malay pirates. Graduating at Cambridge, he entered Holy Orders. Going out to India as a Chaplain under the East India Company, he was there throughout the Sepoy Mutiny. Afterwards he inaugurated in India the first group of the Soldiers' Institutes, whose influence among our troops has done untold good, and then edited the *Times of India*, aiming particularly to further the interests of the natives and help on missionary work. On his way home to England Canon Gell spent some months entirely by himself in exploring the Sinaitic



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.  
GENERAL JOFFRE,  
Who would Command the French Army in Case of War.

Peninsula, and added largely to the Biblical geographical knowledge of those regions. In England he had charge in succession of several important parishes. He was always in great request as a mission-preacher.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
MR. F. B. MALIM,  
New Head-Master of Haileybury College.

## The Prince The of Wales's King, by se First Ship. lecting t h e

(See Illustrations)

battle-ship *Hindustan* as that on board which Midshipman the Prince of Wales is to begin his "blue-water" term of naval training, has placed the Prince under the care of a Captain who, as an old friend and shipmate, is very well known personally to his Majesty, Captain H. H. Campbell, M.V.O., A.D.C. The *Hindustan* is one of the big battle-ships of the pre-Dreadnought group, a vessel of the King Edward VII. type. She belongs to the Atlantic Fleet, whose cruising ground is between Gibraltar and Dover. As at present arranged, towards the end of the year the officers and men of the *Hindustan* are to turn over into one of the new Dreadnoughts, then to be ready for commissioning, and the Prince thus will join the Home Fleet. On Monday morning the King himself, with the Queen and Princess Mary, took the Prince of Wales on board his ship from the royal yacht at Cowes, and was shown the Prince's future quarters, as to which her Majesty showed special interest. The Prince of Wales is to be treated exactly as any other midshipman, and will go through the ordinary routine of duties, except in regard to certain night watches.

## Water-Supply—Paris and London. How quickly people in great cities get

anxious about their water-supply after a prolonged spell of drought and excessive heat is evidenced by the news from Paris that already fears are being expressed of a water famine there within a few weeks, should August prove an excessively dry month as July has been. There is no real cause for nervousness. The drought in the Montmartre and Auteuil districts which caused inconvenience on Sunday was rather due to the breakdown of the filtering machinery at the local supply station than to the heat wave affecting the sources of supply. All the same, Paris comes some way behind London in the matter of water-supply. On another page is shown a panoramic map of the sources and supply-organisation of our great Metropolis, and the facts stated should allay the anxieties of the most timid of London dwellers.

London, it may be added incidentally, possesses the largest reservoir in the world, the great Beachcroft Reservoir at Honor Oak, opened just over two years ago. To move the mass of water there some three hundred engines are in continuous use, requiring 170,000 tons of coal for fuel in the course of a year. To carry the water London uses, as yet another interesting detail, there are laid down upwards of 7000 miles of mains. In other words, if the mains were laid in one line, end to end, they would reach practically from London to San Francisco, in one direction, or to Hong Kong in the other, each way half round the world.

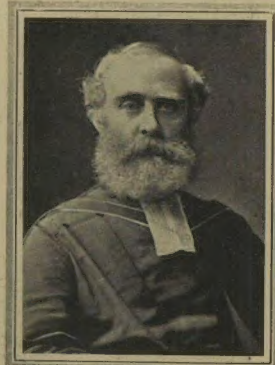
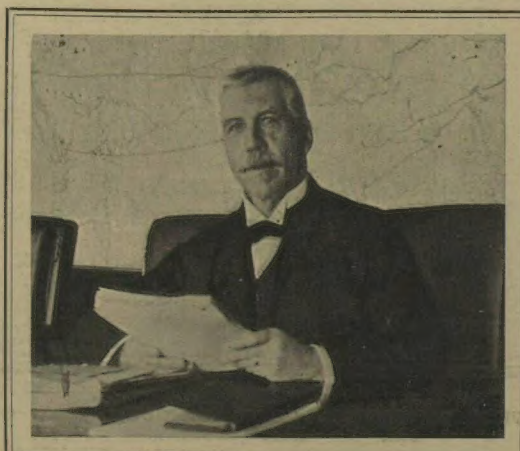


Photo. Hawke.  
THE LATE CANON GELL,  
A Veteran Parish Organiser and Missioner of the Church of England.



SIR WILLIAM WHYTE,  
New Knight, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

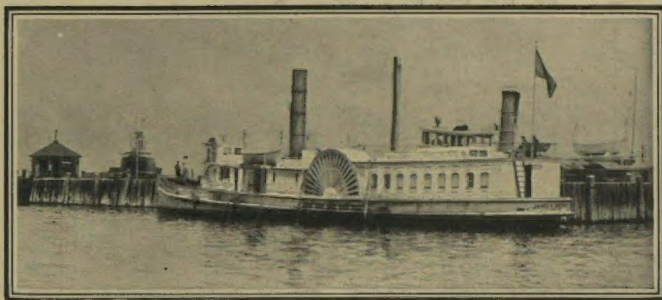


Photo. G. G. Bain.

GUARDING THE UNITED STATES FROM DISEASES FROM ABROAD: THE SO-CALLED "PLAGUE SHIP," ON WHICH SUSPECTS ARE CONVEYED TO HOFFMAN ISLAND.

The United States use exceeding care to prevent the foreigner carrying disease into their country, and take various strenuous precautions, especially in the way of isolating those suspected of harbouring infectious illnesses. The photographs illustrate some of these—the so-called "Plague Ship" on which those ordered to quarantine are conveyed to Hoffman Island, and quarantined travellers making themselves as happy as possible during the leisure forced upon them by the medical authorities.



Photo. G. G. Bain.

"HELD UP" UNTIL PROVED IMMUNE FROM DISEASE OR OTHERWISE: VOYAGERS TO THE UNITED STATES SPENDING A PERIOD IN QUARANTINE ON HOFFMAN ISLAND.



Photo. Central News.

NEAR THE WAR-SHIP TO WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS BEEN APPOINTED: YACHTS OF THE 19-METRE CLASS RACING NEAR THE "HINDUSTAN" AT COWES.

The particular race illustrated took place on the opening day of Cowes Week. It was won by Messrs. Almeric Paget and R. Hennessy's "Corona," which beat the "Octavia," the "Norada," and the "Mariquita." The "Hindustan," to which Midshipman H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been appointed, may be seen on the left.



1. AS THOUGH WRECKED BY AN EARTHQUAKE: A PART OF THE BURNT-OUT PORTION OF STAMBOUL.
2. AN OFFICIAL BUILDING GUTTED: THE BURNT-OUT QUARTERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, NEAR THE MINISTRY OF WAR.
3. NEAR THE SERASKIERATE, FROM WHICH THE FIRE SPREAD TO THE FATIH QUARTER: A MUCH-DAMAGED MOSQUE.
4. WHERE THE FIRE WAS AT ITS FIERCEST: A BURNT-OUT STREET.
5. LOOKING OVER THE GOLDEN HORN: A GENERAL VIEW IN THE DEVASTATED AREA.

POSSIBLY A RESULT OF TURKISH "UNDERGROUND" POLITICS: THE BURNING OF SOME FIVE THOUSAND HOUSES IN STAMBOUL.

It has been suggested that the great series of fires which broke out in Stamboul during the festivities in honour of the third anniversary of the Constitution was yet another manifestation of Turkish "underground" politics. Whatever the cause, enormous damage was done in an area two square miles in extent, and it is estimated that some five thousand houses were destroyed. The first outbreak seems to have occurred between Suleimanieh Mosque and Eski Serai, soon after midday. It will be remembered that in February last almost the whole of the central portion of the Sublime Porte was burnt out.



# "CONVERSATIONALISTS": THE KAISER AND THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.



1. POTENT FACTORS IN THE MOROCCAN QUESTION: THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, ABOARD THE "HOHENZOLLERN."

Immediately the German Emperor arrived at Swinemünde after his holiday trip in Norway, his Imperial Majesty received in audience Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Imperial Foreign Secretary who has been "conversing" with France, as represented by M. Jules Cambon, on the Moroccan Question. The Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary having come aboard the "Hohenzollern" just before five, the Kaiser greeted them cordially, and then went ashore with them. The party then

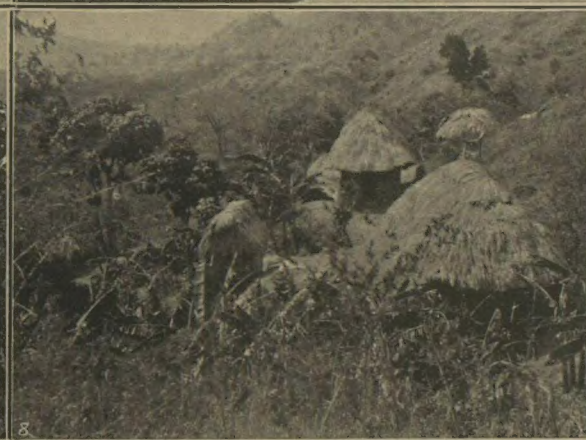
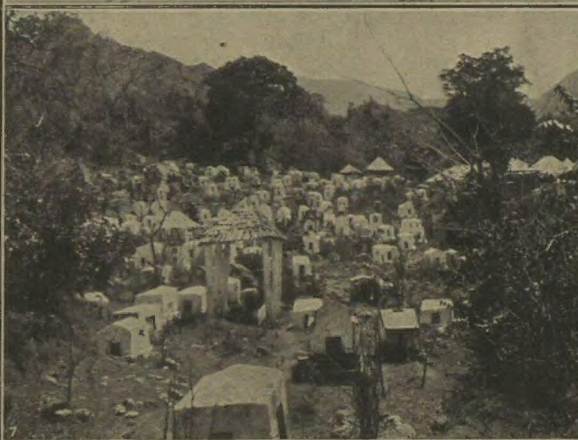
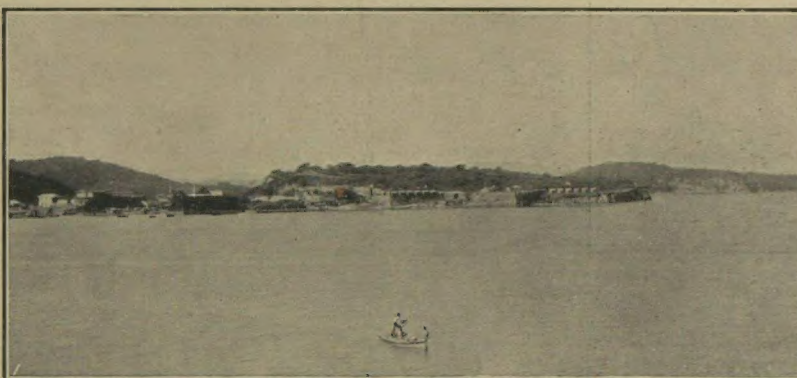
2. WELCOMED WITH ALMOST EXCEPTIONAL HEARTINESS: THE "HOHENZOLLERN" ARRIVING AT SWINEMÜNDE AT THE END OF LAST WEEK WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR ABOARD.

motored to Heringsdorf for tea, the Chancellor driving with the Emperor, and the Foreign Secretary following in another car. The "Hohenzollern" was reached again at about eight. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter spent the night aboard her. The photograph of the German Emperor and the Chancellor was not taken on the arrival of the "Hohenzollern" at Swinemünde the other day; the other photograph was taken on that occasion.



## IN THE LAND RULED BY GENERALS, PAPALOIS, AND MAMALOIS.

HAYTI, THE BLACK REPUBLIC—A SCENE OF REVOLUTION.



2. SIGNS OF THE POWER FRANCE LOST: OLD FRENCH FORTS AT PORT DE LA PAIX.

3. MILITARISM IN THE MAIN STREET OF THE VILLAGE OF TERRE-NEUVE: THE THATCHED HOUSES WHICH ARE THE GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS.

5. IN THE CITY IN WHICH DESSALINES PROCLAIMED THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY: A STREET IN GONAÏVES.

7. WITH TOMBSTONES RESSEMBLING DOG-KENNELS: A HAYTIAN CEMETERY.

A reign of terror, accompanied by numerous executions, is reported to have begun in the black Republic of Hayti early in February last, and the island has been in a state of disorder ever since. The rebellion against the Government of President Simon gradually gathered head, and a few days ago it was reported that a battle was imminent at Port au Prince, the rebels being within three miles of the capital. Hayti, Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard has shown in his excellent book "Where Black Rules White," is the land of Generals. It is ruled by Generals, and probably very nearly as much by the Papalois and Mamalois, the priests and priestesses.

2. THE HOME OF ONE OF THE SIX OR SEVEN THOUSAND: THE HOUSE OF A GENERAL.

4. WHERE, IT IS SAID, ANY HAYTIAN REVOLUTION MUST START BEFORE IT CAN BE SUCCESSFUL: CAP HAYTIEN (THE LANDING-STAGE), THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, CINCINATUS LECONTE.

6. GREATLY OVER-GENERALLED: HAYTIAN SOLDIERS ON PARADE AT GONAÏVES.

8. WHERE THE HOSPITALITY OF THE HAYTIAN IS VERY EVIDENT: COUNTRY HOUSES IN HAYTI.

Mr. Prichard has pointed out that the military strength of Hayti (in 1867, than which there was no later record) was 6500 Generals of Division, 7000 regimental officers, and 6500 privates. "As for the lower class of Haytian," he says, "he fights in a revolution, and knows not why he fights. The leader has his stake in the contest, the soldier has none." The average President would seem to be scarcely happier state. In a series of fourteen, one was assassinated, five fled the country, one died of fever, one committed suicide, one was exiled, another was deposed, one was shot, two abdicated, one died as President.



## WHERE GERMANY, FRANCE, AND BRITAIN MEET IN AFRICA: LAKE CHAD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE TILHO MISSION.



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1. A THING OF CONSTANT CHANGE: LAKE CHAD, ITS VARIATIONS—(1) IN 1824, (2) IN 1852, (3) IN 1904, (4) IN 1908.

2. SEEN ON A NIGER-TO-LAKE-CHAD EXPEDITION: A BORNUAN CUIRASSIER AND HIS TRUMPETER.

3. IN THE DISTRICT IN WHICH GERMANY, FRANCE, AND BRITAIN MEET IN AFRICA: EXPLORERS AT LAKE CHAD.

4. IN THE HEART OF THIRTY THOUSAND KILOMETRES OF RUSHES AND PAPYRI: AT LAKE CHAD.

Lake Chad is of especial moment just now, for at it Germany, France, and Great Britain meet, represented by Kamerun, the French Congo, and Nigeria. It will be remembered that statements were made the other day that the "compensation" Germany was seeking from France included the coast-line of the French Congo and a part of the hinterland which marches with Kamerun. Lake Chad was discovered, it will be recalled, by Denham and Clapperton, whose map of it is dated 1824. Its variations, as may be seen by the maps given above, have been very considerable. In Captain J. Tilho's paper on the French

Mission to Lake Chad, which was read before the Royal Geographical Society in February of last year, and published in the "Geographical Journal," it was said:—"The losses of Lake Chad are due to evaporation and infiltration. . . . The variations in the extent and level of the surface are consequently entirely due to meteorological causes. . . . There is . . . no reason to suppose that the lake is likely to disappear. It will remain for a long time . . . now dilated, now contracted, and in general offering unfavourable conditions for navigation, so . . . rather a barrier than a bond of union for the inhabitants of its shores."



# DISLIKED BY GERMANY? MEN OF FRANCE'S BLACK "ARMY" IN AFRICA.



1. A RESULT OF FRANCE'S "BLACK EXPERIMENT": AN AFRICAN SOLDIER OF THE REPUBLIC.
2. SUGGESTIVE OF AN ALPINE SOLDIER: A SENEGALESE INFANTRYMAN OF FRANCE'S BLACK "ARMY" IN AFRICA.

3. BORN OF FRANCE'S "BLACK EXPERIMENT": A SOLDIER TYPICAL OF THOSE OF THE REPUBLIC'S BLACK "ARMY."
4. OF FRANCE'S BLACK "ARMY": SOUS-OFFICIERS.

5. AN ORGANISATION WHICH, IT IS RUMOURED, GERMANY DOES NOT LIKE: BLACK TROOPS OF FRANCE'S COLONIAL FORCES IN WEST AFRICA.

It has been suggested that Germany's special interest in Morocco at the moment is due in some measure to a jealousy of France's organisation of a black "army" in Africa. Whether there be any truth in this rumour or no cannot be said, but it is interesting to note that a French contributor, writing to us the other day, argued in all seriousness that in the event of trouble between Germany and France the Republic would be able to advance a black army to the banks of the Rhine in ten days. Of what has been described as France's "black experiment," it was

written in this paper last year:—"The haunts of the ebony warrior are French Senegal and the High Niger. . . . The West African likes soldiering as an occupation. Nothing pleases him more than to wear the uniform of his European 'protectors.' The resources are limitless. The population of these negro states runs into many hundreds of thousands; they could easily yield twenty per cent." At present the black troops of France do not make any extraordinary army, but there are those who hope that eventually they will comprise at least 100,000 men.



# WHY LONDONERS NEED NOT STAND IN FEAR OF DROUGHT THE GREAT AND INTRICATE WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HAROLD OAKLEY.



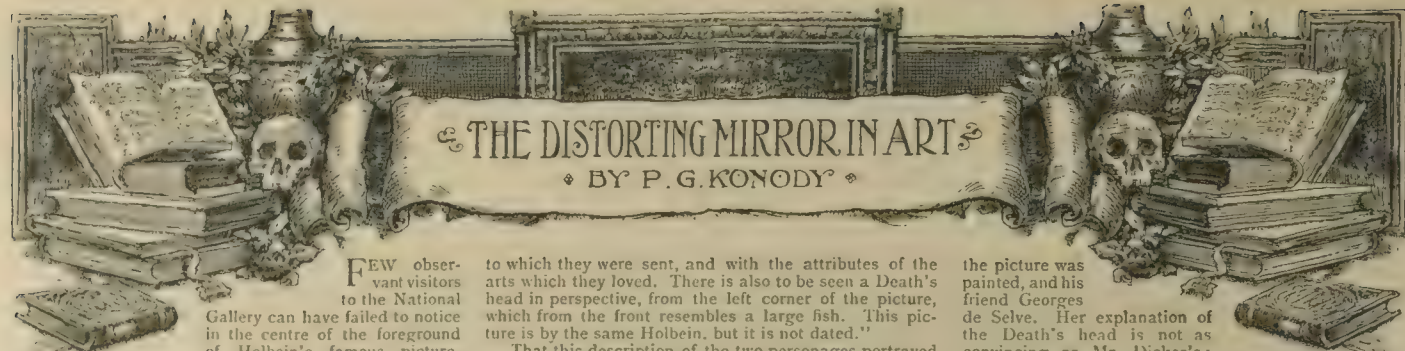
## A RESULT OF MASTERLY PLANNING AND MASTERLY ENGINEERING "WATER LONDON"—ITS GIGANTIC, EVER-RUNNING "TAPS."

The recent extraordinary spell of rainless weather in this country led a good many people, more especially dwellers in the Metropolis, to speculate as to the possibility of there being a shortage in the water-supply of London. The pessimists were silenced speedily; and, within the last few days, it has been said authoritatively that it is almost impossible to imagine London deprived of water or even short of it. In point of fact, there were in the Metropolitan Water Board's stores, at the end of June, 7,869,000,000 gallons of water. This means that there was about a thirty days' reserve of water, even supposing that not a single gallon came in from the Board's usual sources of supply. The average daily supply of water by the Board in June was 256,000,000 gallons; the number of houses supplied was 1,100,000; and the estimated population supplied, 7,100,000. It is pointed out that London differs from every large provincial city in that she can draw from the "inexhaustible Thames," whereas the other great cities must depend upon the water collected in a valley or among the hills. The whole area of "Water London" is divided into five districts—the Eastern, the New River, the Western, the Southern, and the Kent. The Eastern district draws its supply from the Lea, from wells in the Lea Valley, and from the Thames at Sunbury. The New River district draws its water from the Lea, a spring at Chadwell, wells in the Lea Valley, and the Thames. The Western draws its supply almost entirely from the Thames. The Southern draws practically the whole of its supplies from the Thames, but a little from wells. The Kent district is exclusively supplied by wells, eighteen of them in the chalk and one in the greensand. "Water London" contains 514 square miles, and has a population of over 7,000,000. A glance at such a pictorial map as this will give rise, probably, to some speculation as to the guarding of the sources of London's water-supply in time of war, for it is likely that the first thing a successful enemy would seek to do would be to cut off this supply. The map shows, amongst other things, the points it is most necessary to protect. (See Article elsewhere.)



## THE DISTORTING MIRROR IN ART

BY P. G. KONODY



FEW observant visitors to the National Gallery can have failed to notice in the centre of the foreground of Holbein's famous picture, "The Ambassadors," a curious fish-shaped object, which, on closer inspection, and especially when viewed at an angle from the right-hand side, explains itself as a Death's head, such as its reflection might appear in a curved mirror. The exact significance of this apparently freakish conceit has never been satisfactorily explained.

That there is some symbolical meaning in this skull, as well as in the celestial and terrestrial globes, the lute, the open hymn-book, the scientific instruments, and the many other accessories, cannot be seriously doubted, nor can the thought be entertained for a moment that the fish-shape formed by the distorted skull with its attendant shadow is due to accident or to a mere whim on the part of the artist. This puzzling feature cannot be due either to that love of exact representation of a thing seen which is to a certain extent at the basis of the slightly distorted reflection of the interior in the convex mirror of Jan Van Eyck's portrait group of Jan Arnolfini and his wife at the National Gallery, or to the freakish turn of mind that is responsible for the extraordinary distorted portrait of Edward VI., by an unknown Flemish artist, at the National Portrait Gallery

to which they were sent, and with the attributes of the arts which they loved. There is also to be seen a Death's head in perspective, from the left corner of the picture, which from the front resembles a large fish. This picture is by the same Holbein, but it is not dated.

That this description of the two personages portrayed could not be correct becomes clear when it is remembered that D'Avaux died a full century after De Selve. Mr. W. F. Dickes, in an exhaustive monograph, entitled "Holbein's Ambassadors Unriddled," applied much ingenuity to proving that the picture was painted to commemorate the Nuremberg Treaty of 1532, whereby Roman Catholic and Protestant princes were induced to lay aside their quarrels and march against the Turkish host; and that the two personages are none other than the brothers Otto Henry and Philipp, of Neuburg, Counts Palatine of the Rhine. Mr. Dickes accounts satisfactorily for every single detail of the puzzling composition, and devotes several pages to the skull (which is repeated as a medallion attached to the hat of the figure on the left) and to the extraordinary fish-shape. The fish was the recognised emblem of Bavaria, so that its introduction in so conspicuous a place might

the picture was painted, and his friend Georges de Selve. Her explanation of the Death's head is not as convincing as Mr. Dickes's; but a recent discovery has proved in incontrovertible fashion that Miss Hervey was right in her conjecture as to the identity of the "Ambassadors." According to Miss Hervey, Dinteville had made acquaintance in England with Holbein's "Dance of Death" series, and had adopted the skull as his personal badge or device. "He was often ill. The vision of Death hovered constantly before his eyes. . . . Under such circumstances the choice of the 'Arms of Death' for his device seems but a natural outcome of his frame of mind." For the fish-shape, Miss Hervey does not offer an explanation.



Photo, "Illustrated London News."

AN ENIGMA IN A FAMOUS PICTURE: HOLBEIN'S "AMBASSADORS," WITH THE MYSTERIOUS SKULL, DISTORTED AS IN A CURVED MIRROR, IN THE FOREGROUND.

As Mr. Konody points out in his interesting article, no explanation has been found for the fish-like shape of the peculiarly distorted skull in the foreground. The theory that the two Ambassadors were the brothers Otto Henry and Philipp of Neuburg accounted for the fish shape by the fact that a fish was the recognised emblem of Bavaria, but the Ambassadors have since been identified as Jean de Dinteville and Georges de Selve.

(No. 1300). This portrait can be seen through a circular aperture in a screen fixed to the side of the frame, when it assumes the normal proportions of a circular miniature portrait. It bears the inscription ETATIS .S.V.E. 9 and ANO DNI 1546, and was formerly in the collection of King Charles I., at the dispersal of which in 1650 it was sold for £2. As far back as the year 1598 it was described as a curiosity by Paul Hentzner, a German, who in that year saw it in Whitehall Palace. There can be no doubt that this "painting in perspective" was copied, with the aid of a distorting mirror, from the Holbeinesque panel portrait of Edward VI. at the National Portrait Gallery (No. 442), or from an unknown original which may have served as model for both.

A curved mirror was probably also used by Holbein for the painting of the mysterious skull in "The Ambassadors." That it was the artist's deliberate intention to give it the shape of a fish may be gathered from the fact that the shadow, so essential for creating the desired illusion, falls in a direction other than the cast shadows in the rest of the picture. This fish-shape is already referred to in the catalogue of the Beujon Sale, on April 25, 1787, where the painting is described as follows: "16 bis. Another picture 4 ft. and a half" "obvious mistake; it should read 8 1/2" "or thereabouts, in height, by about 8 ft. in width."

"It represents two Ambassadors (MM. de Selve and d'Avaux), the one, Ambassador at Venice, and the other, in the Northern countries, in the costume of the nations

at one of the brothers, whilst the other brother wears the same emblem in his hat, is accounted for by the theory that the device was adopted by the family in commemoration of a historical event connected with their ancestress, Queen Adelaide, whose first husband, King Lothair, was murdered in 950 by Berengar, the avenger being Adelaide's second husband, Otto the Great. Mr. Dickes, in support of his argument, reproduces an engraving of "La Giustizia di Ottone il Grande," by Primaticcio, in which Queen Adelaide is seen handing her murdered husband's skull to Otto the Great.

Mr. Dickes's learned arguments did not convince Miss Mary F. S. Hervey, who replied to them in an even more bulky volume, "Holbein's 'Ambassadors,' the Picture and the Men," in which she identifies the two personages as Jean de Dinteville, Ambassador from France to England in 1533, the year when



Photo, "Illustrated London News."

PAINTED AS THOUGH SEEN IN A DISTORTING MIRROR: THE FISH-LIKE SKULL IN HOLBEIN'S "AMBASSADORS," VIEWED OBLIQUELY.

This photograph shows the skull as it appears to anyone looking along the picture from the right-hand side.

well be connected with the portraiture of the Counts Palatine. Moreover, in an astrological booklet published at Nuremberg after Philipp's death, "the events of Philipp's life are correctly told in Astro-labese, under the sign of Sagittarius, and we read: 'Das Haus seins Vaters ist der Visch' ('The house of his father is the fish')."

That the fish-shaped skull should point straight

In the April Number of the *Burlington Magazine*, Miss Hervey, assisted by Mr. R. Martin-Holland, devotes a long article to a picture by a forgotten French painter, Felix Chretien, which was sold at Christie's in February 1910, attributed to Holbein and described as "Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh." On closely examining this picture, Miss Hervey discovered on the hems of the garments of some of the figures the names of Jean de Dinteville and of two of the Ambassador's brothers. The likeness of this Jean de Dinteville to the personage depicted by Holbein in "The Ambassadors" is a strong point in favour of Miss Hervey's theory; but there is stronger evidence which, strangely enough, seems to have escaped Miss Hervey's attention. The picture sold at Christie's last year is actually the companion to Holbein's "Ambassadors." It is the No. 16 of the Beujon



Photo, "Illustrated London News."

UNDOUBTEDLY SYMBOLIC—BUT OF WHAT? THE DISTORTED SKULL ASSUMES A MORE NATURAL SHAPE WHEN PHOTOGRAPHED AT A CERTAIN ANGLE.

In the catalogue of the Beujon Sale the Ambassadors are described as being represented in Holbein's picture "with the attributes of the arts which they loved." The question as to what art can be exemplified by a skull distorted into the shape of a fish has not yet been satisfactorily answered.

Sale catalogue, which was sold, together with the Holbein (No. 16 bis), for 602 francs, and was described.

"Netherlandish School. Hans Holbein.

"16. The Court of Francis II., and of the principal lords of that time, with the attributes of Moses and Aaron presenting themselves to the King of Egypt, who is Francis II. himself; their names are written in the different outlines of their robes."



# DISTORTION IN ART: THE MOST FREAKISH OF ROYAL PORTRAITS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. E. GRAY, SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



1. A PAINTING WHICH MUST BE LOOKED AT THROUGH A HOLE IN A SCREEN AT THE SIDE OF ITS FRAME (X) BEFORE IT CAN BE SEEN AS A NORMAL PORTRAIT; THE "PAINTING IN PERSPECTIVE" OF EDWARD VI. WHICH IS IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY—FRONT VIEW.

2. PROBABLY COPIED, WITH THE AID OF A DISTORTING MIRROR, FROM THE HOLBEINESQUE PANEL PORTRAIT OF EDWARD VI. AT THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (No. 442); THE "PAINTING IN PERSPECTIVE" OF EDWARD VI. LOOKED AT FROM THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE.  
3. LOOKED AT FROM THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE, THE "PAINTING IN PERSPECTIVE" OF EDWARD VI.

This very remarkable distorted portrait is described in the catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery as "Edward VI., King 1537-1553. . . . Painting in perspective, 1546, by a Flemish artist." To quote the article by Mr. Konody, which is given on the opposite page:—"This portrait can be seen through a circular aperture in a screen fixed to the side of the frame,

when it assumes the normal proportions of a circular miniature portrait. . . . There can be no doubt that this 'painting in perspective' was copied, with the aid of a distorting mirror, from the Holbeinesque panel portrait of Edward VI. at the National Portrait Gallery (No. 442), or from an unknown original which may have served as model for both."



## SCIENCE AND

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.

ABOUT PERSONALITY.

AMONG the many questions of exceeding interest which psychology and physiology combined bring into the foreground of things, the nature and the abnormalities of personality stand out in decided prominence. Although such a topic seems to lie above the head of the man in the street, even he at times is forced to discuss the nature of the body he owns and of the mind which, representing the collective work of his brain, dominates his frame. The publication of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" may be said to have given a great impetus to the popular consideration of the whole subject of human personality. The idea that in one body could possibly be contained two distinct "persons," so to speak, suffices to start people thinking of a topic previously reserved for the student of psychology. Naturally, in its further phases the subject lies wholly in the domain of expert science; but we have, nevertheless, a field of inquiry to which the access of the everyday thinker is not denied. Besides, the mere question of what



## WHERE THE SUN IS PHOTOGRAPHED BY SPECTRO-HELIOGRAPH: A TOWER TELESCOPE, 150 FEET HIGH.

This is the second tower telescope constructed at the Mount Wilson Observatory, in California, from a new design by Professor Hale. The first was 65 feet high, and it was so successful that the larger one here shown was built, which is 150 feet in height, while the well containing the spectrograph and spectro-heliograph is 75 feet deep. By the latter instrument photographs can be taken of the whole face of the sun, showing the vapours across its disc. The coelostat and secondary mirrors are mounted at the top, and after reflection from them the sun's light passes vertically downwards on to a lens placed near them on the top of the tower. A horizontal image of the sun, 17 inches in diameter, is thence obtained in a plane near the ground.

many and diverse traits and qualities, we shall feel the less surprised, to discover how, on

occasion, certain elements tend to disturb and upset the normal Ego, and convert it into a personality of double or even treble nature.

Medical men have made special studies

A SHRINE OF SCIENTIFIC  
SUN-WORSHIP: THE  
MOUNT WILSON OBSER-  
VATORY, CALIFORNIA.  
*Photographs by Hall & Co.*

of alterations of personality in which, for a time, an individual becomes somebody else, or even two other and different beings. Cases are common among certain types of the insane in which such alterations occur. One phase, the normal, may present a peaceable, respectable, intelligent demeanour; the other, and abnormal, phase introduces

us to a different personality, in which everything that is low and vile may be represented. Dr. Jekyll becomes

Mr. Hyde, and, in turn, Hyde reverts or returns to the Jekyll phase. Cases are also known in which three or four personalities have

figured in the one body, developed, these, at definite intervals, each possessing its own characteristics and behaviour, and, as a rule, forgetting in each stage the features of the other phases. The question of personality and its changes has invaded the law courts, for crimes committed in an abnormal phase have to be judged on very different lines from those which regulate the investigation of, say, a murder carried out in what we are pleased to call cold-bloodedness. Altogether, it is a curious and weird study, this which deals with the alterations that a man's personality may undergo. If he becomes "somebody else," the obvious question arises of the responsibility for acts which may be carried out in his altered state; and this last, in itself, is a question bristling with difficulties of scientific kind. Very naturally, we turn to the physiologist to learn from him if he can point to any disturbance in the brain's mechanism which



## WHERE MUCH NEW KNOWLEDGE HAS BEEN OBTAINED ABOUT SUN-SPOTS: THE DOME OF THE 60-INCH REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

According to the Astronomer-Royal, Mr. Frank W. Dyson, the greatest success achieved by the Mount Wilson Observatory has been the knowledge of sun-spots obtained there by the study of their spectra. The 60 inch reflecting telescope was made by Mr. Ritchey.

really constitutes the Ego in each of us is, or should be, an educational matter. If we feel interested in our bodily ways, no less should we be eager to discuss the ways of mind. Each of us is conscious in his sane and normal condition of the possession of a character, disposition, faculties, and comprehension such as together make up the sum-total of his personality. We use the latter word familiarly to indicate this summation of characteristics of mind mingled with features of body. We speak, for example, of a strong or a weak "personality," and thereby indicate our criticism and opinion of the general outcome of character, reflected in a man's behaviour at large. This is the Ego presented by the individual to the gaze and appreciation of the world. Therein are contained and displayed all the phases of life which humanity exhibits, from resolution to weakness, from liberalism to fanaticism, and from honesty and uprightness to fraud and crime. There are also strange variations of character to be noted, combinations of what is good and strong with what is evil and weak, and few of us there are who do not exhibit some such commingling in respect of our mental state. It is as if the mind, in this respect, reflected something of the body's own constitution, for even in an apparently normal frame, physically regarded, we meet with little twists and divergences such as may on occasion markedly influence the course of existence. If we, therefore, accept the position that each individual's personality, so far from being a staid, single phase, is really a complex state, composed of



## THE FIRST TELESCOPE CONSTRUCTED AT THE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY: THE COELOSTAT OF THE SNOW HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE.

The Snow telescope, which was the first to be set up at the Mount Wilson Observatory, was so called from the name of its donor. Though excellent results were obtained with it, there was still room for improvement in clearness of definition, and therefore the tower telescopes were erected.



## SIX THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA: THE HOUSE OF THE SNOW HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE AT MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY.

The Mount Wilson Observatory stands at a height of 6000 feet, overlooking Pasadena. It was at first a colony from the Yerkes Observatory, but later was affiliated to the Carnegie and Smithsonian Institutions. The cost of building the observatory was 600,000 dollars.

may account for these curious alterations of the Ego. If the man we know becomes for a time a man we do not know, is there any brain-phase corresponding to the alteration, or even explaining it, which may be held to account for the change? We must walk warily here. Theory can be mooted, but only as a tentative and provisional explanation, which may not fully explain the enormous difficulties of such cases. There is one view which sees in man's double brain a basis for some such explanation as I have indicated. The cerebrum exists in two lobes or halves, whereof the left, governing the right side of the body, is admittedly the more active and better developed. In left-handed people the reverse obtains. The existence of the normal personality, it is held, depends on the simultaneous operation of the two lobes. Suppose one lobe acts out of tune and time with the other, what, it is asked, is likely to be the effect? The individual becomes double-brained in function, when before he was single-brained. If, having this phase of things to reckon with, we assume that the control of life is lessened, and that the primeval instincts, normally held in check, are let loose, we might thus figure to ourselves the possibility of another personality swamping and replacing that which is normal in the individual. But this is a mere suggestion, and our difficulties are enhanced by the fact that post-mortem examination of the brain in such cases reveals no special lesions pointing to a definite cause for the change.

ANDREW WILSON.



## GIANTS AMONG RACING YACHTS: VESSELS OF 23 METRES AND OVER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KIRK.



1. A FINISH IN THE SOLENT: "WHITE HEATHER II." (23) ON THE LEFT: THE "METEOR" (31'522) ON THE RIGHT.

2. IN ALL THE GLORY OF THE RACE: THE "SUSANNE" (23'25): AND THE "METEOR."

There being no foreign entry in the 23-metre class for the first European Festival of International Yacht Racing, which is to take place at Spithead on the 7th and 8th of this month, Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's "White Heather II." will, at the request of the Committee, sail over in the class. The same vessel was entered in the "A" and 23-metre race

at Cowes, but had to be content with second to the Kaiser's "Meteor." M. Verstraete's "Susanne" was entered for the same event, but did not start. The "Susanne" is entered also for the match for the A Class of schooners, ketches, luggers, and yawls above 23-metres rating at the European Festival of International Yacht Racing.



# NUMBERED AMONGST THE GREATEST YACHTSMEN: FAMOUS MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON OF WHICH THE KING IS ADMIRAL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

The Hon. George Colville. Colonel Barklie Macdonald. Captain Philip Hunkeler. Captain R. A. Sloane Stanley.

Sir R. Graham, Bt.

The Earl of Dunraven.

Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bt. Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bt.

Sir Allen Young.



Viscount Iveagh. Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.

The Earl of Albemarle.

Lord Brassey.

The Marquess of Ormonde.

The Marquess of Ailsa.

The Duke of Leeds.

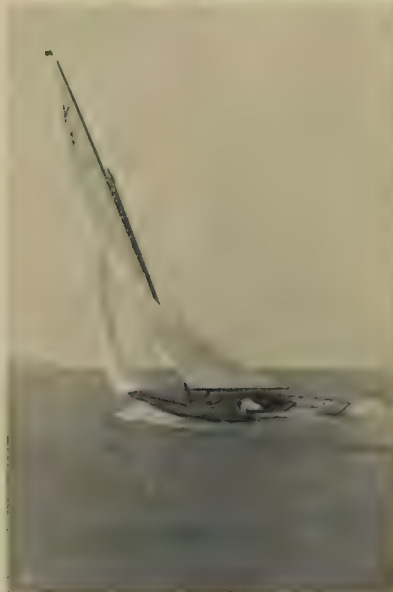
## ON THEIR LAWN AT COWES: MOST PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

That most famous institution, the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the King is Admiral, was formally constituted, says the "Encyclopædia of Sport," at a meeting, held on June 1, 1815, at the Thatched House, in St. James's Street, London; but undoubtedly it had had informal existence for some two or three years before that. Says the same authority:—"The club seems to have prospered, for on September 15, 1817, the Prince Regent expressed his wish to join, and in 1818 the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester also became members. . . . In 1820 the King was graciously pleased to give the club permission to use the term 'Royal.' The club was

henceforward called the 'Royal Yacht Club,' and in June 1821, its colours (originally a plain white burgee) were changed to a red ensign and a plain red burgee. . . . In 1829 the Admiralty granted to the Yacht Club the right to wear the St. George's ensign, and as a consequence a white burgee with a red cross and a yellow crown in the centre . . . was adopted. . . . In 1833 the King expressed his desire that the club should henceforth be known as 'The Royal Yacht Squadron.' Each member has his private number. That of the King, who is the Admiral, is No. 1; that of the Duke of Connaught is No. 3. There is no No. 2.



# WHITE BIRDS WHICH MARK THE SEASON'S DEATH. YACHTS OF VARIOUS CLASSES REPRESENTED AT COWES, AND TO BE AT SPITHEAD.



1. 8-METRE: THE "NORMAN" (CAPTAIN J. ORR-  
EWING).

2. 10-METRE: THE "IREX" (MR. H. MARZETTI).

It may be said that, as a rule, Cowes Week is the last function of the season, that the "white birds" seen there presage the death of that season. This year matters will be changed slightly, for after Cowes there is the first European Festival of International Yacht Racing at Spithead, which is fixed to take place on the 7th and 8th of this month. The latter function, like the former, is under the patronage of the King, who has presented a cup to

3. 6-METRE: THE "EJNAR" (MR. MARTIN).

4. 7-METRE: THE "ANITRA" (MR. F. F. TOWER).

5. 7-METRE: THE "ITHNAN" (COL. J. T. BUCKNILL).

6. 15-METRE: THE "ENCARNITA" (MARQUIS DE FORTALBA  
Y DE CUBAS).

7. 12-METRE: THE "ALACHIE" (MR. GEORGE COATS).

the A Class for big schooners, yawls, and ketches of 23-metre rating. The original arrangement was that the first Festival should be held here in 1910, the second in France in 1911, and the third in Germany in 1912. The death of King Edward postponed the British Festival, which would have had to remain "held over" until 1913 had not France courteously volunteered to follow Germany, thus allowing Great Britain to inaugurate the event in Coronation year.



## ON THEIR TRAVELS: WIVES OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. CATON WOODVILLE.



SURROUNDED BY "FORBIDDEN GROUND," A CORDON OF GUARDS, AND A CANVAS WALL: THE TRAVELLING HAREM OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO ACCOMPANYING ITS MASTER ON HIS JOURNEYS.

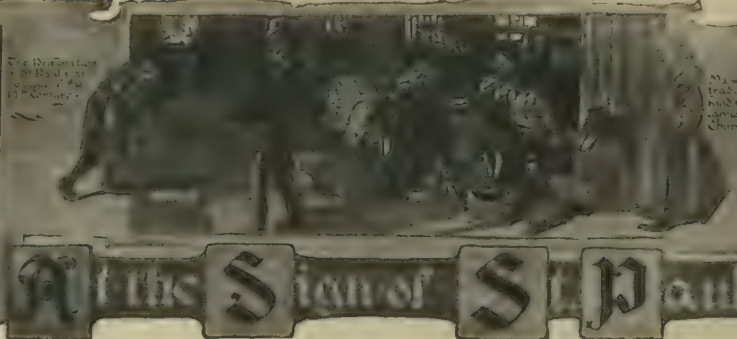
When the Sultan of Morocco travels it is his custom to choose from his many wives some two or three dozen to journey with him. The ladies usually ride mules, but in desert districts they are carried in litters on camels. Their own particular camp is always pitched in the centre of the main camp, and is surrounded by a high wall of canvas, by a ring of "forbidden ground," and by a cordon of guards. To the harem square are admitted, of

course, none but the harem's master, the attendant slaves, and other servants, and the eunuchs. The harem tents are about fourteen feet high in the centre and about twenty feet in diameter. They are richly lined with silks, velvets, and gold and silver embroidery, and the floors of matting are covered with rugs. Round the walls of each tent are mattresses and many cushions.





MME. MARCELLE TINAYRE,  
The well-known French writer,  
whose new Book, "The Shadow of  
Love," has appeared in an English  
translation.  
Photograph by Roussinas and Taponier.



ANDREW LANG ON THE FAME OF ACTORS AND THE OBSCURITY OF PLAYWRIGHTS.



MRS. ERNEST HORLICK,  
A well-known Society hostess, whose  
Book, "A String of Beads," has been  
published by Messrs. Duckworth.  
Photograph by Val L'Estrange.

ticularly detest actors and even actresses? If they do, it must be because, however much of the pudding the author may obtain, the actors and actresses get almost all the notoriety, the glory, and the unstinted tribute of pure and passionate affection. We do not hear

Burbage the heroic, Will Kemp, "that eminently laughter-provoking artiste," and the rest—while no country wench or fine lady troubled herself about the huge, toilsome Ben, heavy of body and uncouth of feature.

It is not to be supposed that the women lost their hearts to Shakespeare, who was author first and actor only in a secondary degree. Tradition says that his best

part was the Ghost in "Hamlet"—you could not fall in love with the Ghost, especially as he was an elderly phantom, his hair a sable silvered. Of course, there is the tale about Richard III. and William the Conqueror—of a heart; but though that is, perhaps, the one contemporary anecdote of Shakespeare, it looks like a merry invention.

In ancient Athens successful dramatists received prizes publicly, and no doubt wore their best chitons on the occasion; whereas the actors, as they wore great masks and high boots like stilts, "had no show," and were unattractive. Good Ben must have wished to return, in this as in the case of a Chorus, to the Old Athenian model. It would keep the "apes," as he called the players, in their proper places.

These observations are the result of my study, in a sixpenny magazine, of "The Play of the Month: 'A Butterfly on the Wheel.'" The name of the mere author, or authors is never mentioned, as far as close research enlightens me; not much does the public care for him or them. But there are

thirteen photographs of the actors and actresses, both in their parts and in the dear seclusion of their private lives, with eulogies of the gentlemen's successes in genteel and expensive amusements. One hero "is taken as his normal self, on his own" (normal) "doorstep." But the doorstep is cruelly left out of the picture.

Perhaps the authors do not enjoy being left out of the picture; perhaps, on the other hand, they do prefer the *fallentis semita vite*, the shady path of private life. I sympathise. I have been invited to be photographed on postcards, in a series of eminent Scottish preachers. But a sense of my unworthiness, and the circumstance that my face is (no longer) "one which ladies love to look upon and limners to paint," persuaded me to decline the flattering proposal. Perhaps the authors are as much averse to exciting personal interest, but I doubt it, and would enjoy hearing their private

comments on the popular players.

Of course, when a man's plays are literature, and are published as a kind of message from superior genius to a darkened race of mortals, that is another matter. Such authors, no doubt, need secretaries to answer the many sweet enthusiasts who must write to them, "with flowers," especially if they be as young and beautiful, as, say, Adonis or the late Lord Byron.

In my sixpenny magazine I observe an error very common among novelists who describe the violent delights of duchesses and "smart" persons. One of these lovely but, alas! reprehensible sylphs has been playing at roulette in a duchess's palace. "I put £500 on a number," she also put £350 on a number. It came up. "I had won £12,000."

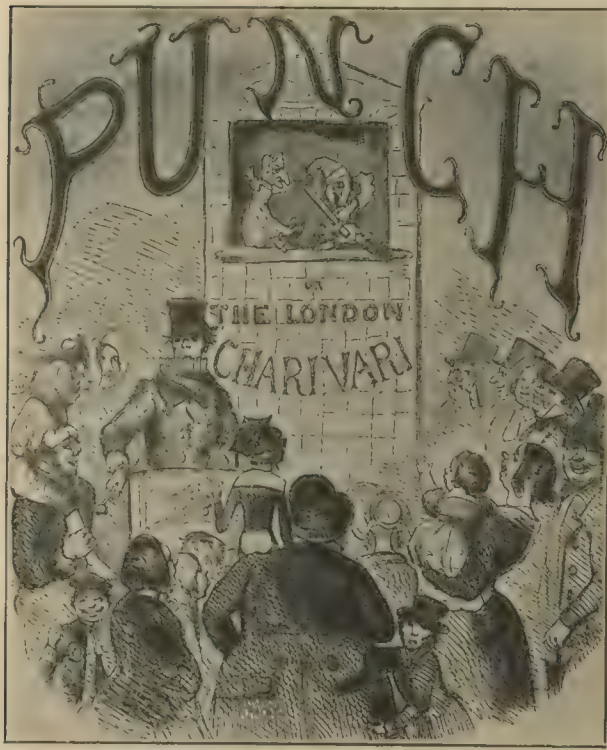
Now these things cannot be done. At roulette the highest permitted stake on a number is nine louis; in English games, nine pounds. No bank could allow you to go beyond that moderate maximum, no public bank certainly, and I think that a duchess who kept a gambling-house would understand the nature of the game.



AN ILLUSTRATION TO AN ARTICLE "ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PANTOMIME INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE."  
From the First Number of "Punch."



COALITION OR COLLISION?—AN ILLUSTRATION TO A PARAGRAPH SUGGESTING A COALITION BETWEEN SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.  
From the First Number of "Punch."

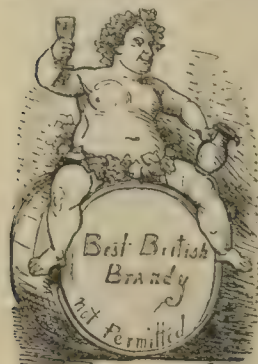


A BIRTHDAY CARD FOR MR. PUNCH ON HIS SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY. THE COVER OF THE FIRST NUMBER OF "PUNCH," DATED JULY 17, 1841.

Mr. Punch has just celebrated his seventieth birthday by the issue of a special birthday number, which is full of good things from his eventful history. By courtesy of the proprietors of "Punch," Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., we are enabled to reproduce the cover of the first number "for the week ending July 17, 1841," from which the other illustrations on this page are also taken.

[SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE]

much about the fair sex of all ranks and degrees throwing their hearts at the feet of the successful authors of plays. In fact, I think I never asked a lady "who was the author?" of some drama in which she took great delight, and found her able to answer the question. But she always knew all about the popular actors and actresses who illustrated the author's ideas.



"BEHOLD MR. READY DRESSED TO PLAY YOUNG BACCHUS!" AN ILLUSTRATION TO "AN ODE PICKED UP IN 'KILPACK'S DIVAN.'" Mr. Kilpack and others were fined in the Excise Court for selling spirits without a license at a theatrical club.

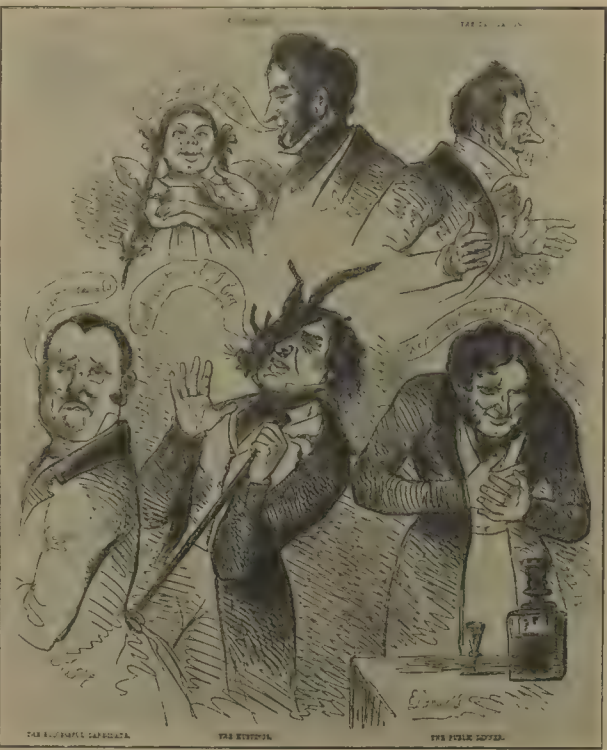
From the First Number of "Punch."

This was the fact which made play-wrights hate the comedians so much in the glorious days of good Queen Bess. We know how Robert Greene, even in *articulo mortis*, reviled the actors, as mere jays bedizened in the noble conceptions of the authors. Ben Jonson again and again assailed the actors, probably because every country wench had heard of and was eager to talk about the players, and to hear about them—



"THINGS MAY TAKE ANOTHER TURN": A MEMORIAL OF OLD PENAL METHODS—THE TREADMILL.  
From the First Number of "Punch."

the shady path of private life. I sympathise. I have been invited to be photographed on postcards, in a series of eminent Scottish preachers. But a sense of my unworthiness, and the circumstance that my face is (no longer) "one which ladies love to look upon and limners to paint," persuaded me to decline the flattering proposal. Perhaps the authors are as much averse to exciting personal interest, but I doubt it, and would enjoy hearing their private



MR. PUNCH ON THE ELECTIONS OF 1841: "CANDIDATES UNDER DIFFERENT PHASES"—A CARTOON FROM THE FIRST NUMBER OF "PUNCH."

Mr. Punch on his election as member for Grogswill may be regarded by some to-day as almost prophetic. "My dear Sir," he says, "I can assure you that wood is the material generally used in the manufacture of political puppets. There will be more blockheads than mine in St. Stephen's, I can tell you."



## AT HOME IN TANGIER: WIVES OF THE EX-SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

DRAWN BY SYDNEY ADAMSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MOROCCO.



ROLLER-SKATING WHILE THEIR COUNTRY IS THE HEART OF A CRISIS: WIVES OF THE EX-SULTAN OF MOROCCO RINKING IN THEIR HUSBAND'S PALACE AT TANGIER.

The crisis in Morocco does not, of course, affect the ladies of the harem; it is more than probable, indeed, that they know nothing about it. Thus they go about their amusements as usual. In Tangier, for instance, the wives of the ex-Sultan Mulai Aziz, who

has built himself a palace there, are busy rinking on roller-skates provided for their amusement by their husband. So, communicated by some mysterious means or other, do the crazes of the West become the fashions of the East.



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



1. THE PEACEFUL AND AGRICULTURAL SIDE OF LIFE IN INDIA: A TEA PLANTATION.  
5. WHERE THE KING WILL BE ACCLAIMED EMPEROR OF INDIA: DELHI. THE SCENE OF THE CORONATION DURBAR.  
9. ONE OF THE SOURCES OF SOUTH AFRICA'S WEALTH: A GOLD MINE.

2. THE WILD AND UNTAMED SIDE OF INDIAN LIFE: A VIEW IN THE JUNGLE.  
6. THE PRIMITIVE SIDE OF SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE: A NATIVE COTTAGE.  
10. IN THE SPHERE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTIVITY WHICH GAVE THE KING'S CROWN ITS BRIGHTEST JEWEL: IN A DE BEERS DIAMOND MINE.

The Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace might be described as the British Empire in little, for the succession of typical scenes from the various Colonies, so representative and so infinitely various, enables the visitor who is gifted with imagination to visualise something of the whole vast congeries of lands and nations which compose our Imperial heritage. How diverse are the aspects of nature and the forms of human activity in the distant parts of the Empire, even the few photographs here selected give some idea, and they represent by no means all of the typical scenes of Colonial life which may be observed and studied in their

## THE INFINITE VARIETY OF OUR IMPERIAL HERITAGE.

CAMDELL-GRAY



3. THE PICTURESQUE ASPECT OF AUSTRALIA: A WATERFALL.  
7. AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN JAMAICA: A SUGAR PLANTATION.  
11. NATIVE LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND: A MAORI VILLAGE, SHOWING ABORIGINAL TOTEM POLES.

4. THE UTILITARIAN ASPECT OF AUSTRALIA: DIPPING SHEEP ON A FARM.  
8. AT A WHALING STATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND: DRYING FISH ON THE "FLAKES".  
12. THE NATURAL WONDERS OF NEW ZEALAND: GATHERERS OF THE BUTTERFLY THERMAL SPRINGS.

actual form and colour and movement in the realistic tableaux at the Crystal Palace. The "All-Red" tour of the grounds, by the electric railway, a mile and a half in length, and partly by mechanical boat, carries the visitor through typical scenery of Newfoundland, Canada, Jamaica, the Malay States, India, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. It would be difficult to imagine a better method of bringing home to the average Britisher some realization of the Imperial idea, and of the truth conveyed in Rudyard Kipling's words, "What do they know of England who only England know?"



## LITERATURE



MISS ADAMINA DRYDEN—  
THE ALFANI TO HER  
—AMANUENSIS.

"Toy Dogs and The  
Hon. Mrs. Their Ancestors."

MISS ADA EARLAND,  
Whose new book, "John Ople  
and his Circle," is to be pub-  
lished by Messrs. Hutchinson.  
*Photograph by Gail and Foden.*

MR. STANLEY PORTAL HYATT,  
Whose new book, "On the  
Main Track," has just appeared.  
*Reproduced by Courtesy of the Pub-  
lisher, Mr. J. Warner Laurie.*

RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF  
DURHAM, AMONG HIS  
COYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

Neville Lytton has been known to lovers of toy dogs for many years, not only as a successful exhibitor, but as a thoughtful student of dog-lore; and in the well-illustrated book which, under the title of "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors," has been published by Messrs. Duckworth and Co., she gives other lovers of toy dogs the benefit of her ripe experience. It is a book extending to more than 300 pages, and considering that only Japanese, Pekingese, Pomeranians, and toy spaniels are dealt with, one wonders how the author has succeeded (where others have failed so lamentably) in making the chapters interesting. Mrs. Lytton is an entertaining writer, and though one cannot agree with all she says, it is certainly true, as mentioned in the introduction to the book under notice, that historians have been content to repeat the errors of their predecessors till they have become established; while, unfortunately, in modern criticism the fear of offending is so great that most articles on the subject of dogs are non-committal. It is unfair to say that "practically all reports are masterpieces of damning with faint praise," or that "unfavourable criticism has come to be almost synonymous with what is called a 'spit of hate,' and it is generally correctly considered a sign that the critic and the dog-owner have quarrelled." Mrs. Lytton may have what to her seems good reason for criticism of this kind, but knowing nearly all—if not quite all—of the men and women who supplement their income by reporting dog shows, and thus giving the uninitiated as well as the learned the benefit of their knowledge, we say with emphasis that Mrs. Lytton is wrong in the view she takes of reporters and their ways. This is really the only fault one can find with a book which must be a success in spite of its high price (30s.), for no early

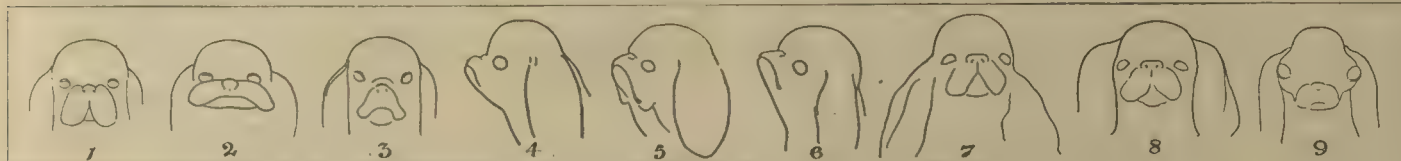
qualities are not invaluable in after-life? People can be silly over their dogs, and bring ridicule on them by making them wear motor-goggles and goloshes; but these same people would probably make their own children ridiculous, and be equally irritating and silly over anything of which they were fond. This is Mrs. Lytton's way of looking at things, and it cannot be doubted that many real lovers of a dog will support her. The origin and history of the breeds of which the author can, in all fairness, claim to be a sound authority are dealt with in an entertaining way; and of particular interest is the establishment of the fact that the present-day Blenheim spaniel is descended from the merry-working Cocker. Experiments in breeding for colour in toy spaniels are also mentioned, and tables given which must interest a great many people; but one of the two illustrations of specimens of the early type of Mailborough toy spaniel is far more like that of a weedy setter. Mrs. Lytton has certainly given us of her best.

Vanishing England. Mr. P. H. Ditchfield has written "Vanishing England" (Methuen) with the ease of knowledge and experience. Ready information and handy sentiment make the book go very trimly from start to finish, and the reader seldom pauses to consider the restiveness of the subject. Some of the later chapters have little enough to do with vanishing England. In dealing with walled towns, with inns, crosses, and the usual objective of the tourist, the author and artist are constrained to describe and draw the things that remain and, because of their interest, are likely to remain, rather than the disappearing features of the past. In the chapter on stocks, whipping-posts, and other instruments of punishment, Mr. Ditchfield deals with the things that have long since been sent into the



THE KENNEL OF A LOVER OF DOGS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY:  
A PAINTING BY JACOPO DA EMPOLI, 1575.

"In Italy and Malta the indigenous dogs were the Shock dog and the Pomeranian Melitæus; but Italy traded with China from the eighth and ninth centuries onwards, and I thought the secret of the puzzling upbringing of the new type might lie in a cross between an indigenous dog and a red-and-white variety of Chinese dog imported to Italy. This Chinese dog I traced with infinite trouble, and he was undoubtedly the foundation of the red-and-white Toy."  
*Reproduced from "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors."*



NEGATIVE ADVICE ON THE POINTS OF THE TOY SPANIEL: HEADS TO AVOID, WITH THE DEFECTS PURPOSELY EMPHASISED.  
FROM DRAWINGS BY J. LYTTON.

1. Muzzle too deep and lippy; 2. Muzzle too wide and froggy; 3. Muzzle too low and sunk, eyes oblique; 4 and 6. Under-jaw too prominent; 5. "Grand massive" type, with dewlaps—much favoured by men judges; 7. Skull too high, ears too low, eyes oblique (the reverse way to No. 3); muzzle too deep; 8. Another massive type; 9. Eyes set at corners of head, with hollows under them; nose too low, bad muzzle and skull.

*Reproduced from "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors."*

writer has delved so deeply into history for material in connection with a book on dogs, and it cannot be wondered at that the owner of those wonderfully successful toy spaniels, Windfall and Bando-lero, was six years in collecting data from which "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors" was written. The understanding between a child and its first dog cannot be appreciated by one who never had a dog in his childhood. A dog teaches a child a world of things. To train a dog, one needs patience, self-control, firmness, and, above all, intuition and judgment in no small degree; while to treat it successfully in health and illness, one must be skilful, quick of decision, observant, and unselfish. Who shall say that these



ANCESTORS OF THE MODERN FAVOURITES—BLENHEIMS, JAPANESE SPANIELS, AND PEKINGESE; CHINESE DOGS, PAINTED BY SHEN CHEN LIN, 1700.  
FROM FRAU OLGA WEGNER'S COLLECTION.

"Shen Chen Lin, of 1700, has painted both the yellow-and-white and the black-and-white dogs in one picture. The Chinese dog is the ancestor of the red-and-white toy (so called Blenheim) spaniel, of the Japanese black-and-white spaniel, and of the Pekingese. Of the three, perhaps the latter is in some ways the least typical in head at the present day. The small eyes, drooping muzzles, down faces, and wrinkled foreheads of the modern Pekingese are quite wrong and untypical, and so are the crooked legs and the black masks. Let us get rid of these blemishes as quickly as we can."

*Illustrations Reproduced from "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors," by the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lytton, by the Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth and Co.*

museums: the brank, or scold's bridle, is not part of vanishing England. The treadmill and the discredited accessories of our modern prison system would have been more appositely described under that head. But Mr. Ditchfield is too good an antiquary to be interested in all the things that really are vanishing—in the horse-omnibus, for instance. Full of good matter is the chapter on churches, and that on customs testifies to the writer's life-long acquaintance with his theme. Mr. Ditchfield takes a stern view of English vandalism, and reminds us that "in Italy there are stringent laws for the protection of historical and ancient buildings." But let him be comforted by the thought that Signor Nathan is Mayor, not of London, but of Rome.



## THE MODERN TOY DOG COMMON NEARLY THREE THOUSAND YEARS.



1 AND 2. ANCESTORS OF THE POMERANIAN; MALTESE DOGS ON GREEK VASES OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES B.C.

3. OF THE GRECO-ROMAN PERIOD: A GREEK LEADEN TOY OF ABOUT 300 B.C.

4. FOUND AT FAYTUM, IN EGYPT: A MODEL OF A MALTESE DOG OF 300 TO 600 B.C.

5. FOUND AT FAYTUM, IN EGYPT: A MODEL OF A "POMERANIAN" OF 300 TO 600 B.C.

6. AGED OVER 2700 YEARS: AN ARCHAIC MODEL OF A POMERANIAN OF 800 B.C.

7. THE TOY DOG IN RUSSIA: A PICTURE BY MIERIS AT ST. PETERSBURG, 1660.

8. "BLOODY MARY" AND HER "LITTLE FAYRE HOUNDSS": ANTONIO MORE'S PORTRAIT OF PHILIP AND MARY, 1553.

In her remarkably interesting book on "Toy Dogs and their Ancestors," the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lytton says: "The original Melitimus [Maltese dog] universally kept by the Greeks from 800 B.C. was the now so-called Pomeranian. . . I had the good fortune to come across several proofs of it. One of these was a picture on a Greek vase [No. 2 above], date about 500 B.C., representing a man with a pet dog which is unmistakably a 'Pomeranian,' and by a fortunate chance he is actually addressing the dog as 'Melitase' (or Meltese). The word is written in Greek

over the dog. . . The Pomeranian is one of the oldest breeds. I have traced him back in perfect shape to 400 B.C. . . Before this, he existed in the Archaic period of Greek art (anything beyond 500 B.C.). . . The first representation of Toy Spaniels in England is in the picture by Sir Antonio More at Woburn Abbey. . . This variety is now extinct, having been probably merged into the Marlborough. . . In Mary's Privy Purse expenses is the entry: 'Gevanne to Sir Bryan Tulzes servante bringing a couple of little fayre houndes to my lade's grace, 5/-.'"

Reproduced from the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lytton's book, "Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth. (See Review on the Facing Page.)



## PEACEFUL MOMENTS ON A SHIP OF WAR: JACK "TAKING A CAULK."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. M. PADDAY.



A THURSDAY AFTERNOON SIESTA: "MAKE AND MEND CLOTHES."

Mr. Paddy's drawing illustrates Thursday afternoon watch—"Make and mend clothes," during which the majority of the sailors indulge in a good sleep. In a modern "Dreadnought," the men's quarters are aft, and they are not allowed to lie about forward of the position shown in this drawing.



## Summer Sore Throats and Infectious Diseases.

How to Safeguard against Them.



1.

2.

Germs in the Telephone.

That "prevention is better than cure" is a truth upon which we are beginning to act. Every intelligent person now realises that it is even more important to keep the mouth and throat free from disease-

germs than it is to keep the skin free from dirt.

Science nowadays leaves us no excuse for neglecting this duty. There has been placed in our hands a disinfecting throat-tablet which the reader can test without expense. It cleanses the mouth and throat from disease-germs as rapidly and easily as dirt is removed from the skin. It is, therefore, both a throat remedy and a preventive of infectious diseases like diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever and measles.

### SOCIETY SETS THE EXAMPLE.

This "germ-killing throat tablet" has high credentials from the medical profession. It is also habitually used by the best people both as a point of personal hygiene and as a safeguard against the risk of infection to which we are all exposed every time we use a public telephone, travel by a public conveyance, or go to any crowded, stuffy place where we may breathe the germ-laden breath of a convalescent or of someone sickening for an infectious disease.

Among the most notable admirers of "Formamint," as it is called, are the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Madame Adelina Patti, and many others. If everyone

followed their example—and already the number of Formamint-users runs into millions!—there would soon be an end of the many infectious maladies which are caught through inhaling germs.

How effectually Formamint kills these germs is shown by the accompanying illustrations. "Swabs" were taken from the mouth-piece of a telephone in constant use, and were then pressed upon glass plates covered with a substance called agar upon which germs thrive. One of the plates was also treated with a solution of Formamint, and both plates were afterwards kept for two days at the temperature of the human body.

At the end of that time the first plate (1) was covered with the germs which cause sore throat and other



3.

4.

Germs in the Railway Carriage.

infectious diseases. But the second plate (2) contained no germs at all—the solution of Formamint had entirely destroyed them!

A similar experiment was made with agar plates exposed beneath the cushions and on the racks of a second class railway carriage. The plate which had not been treated with Formamint (3) showed a luxuriant growth of disease germs. On the other plate (4) Formamint had destroyed practically all the germ growths.

In a third experiment made by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin Scientist, diphtheria germs were taken from the throat of a patient and inoculated on agar plates. Although greatly developed without the use of Formamint (5), all the diphtheria germs were completely destroyed after a little saliva was applied in which only three Formamint tablets had been dissolved (6).

These results have been abundantly verified by physicians both in private and hospital practice, and their published testimony leaves no doubt that in Formamint we have a trustworthy preventive of infectious diseases as well as a safe and pleasant remedy for simple germ ailments like sore throat, mouth troubles, and foul breath.

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5. Diphtheria germs as they grow in the throat.

6. How proper throat disinfection prevents their growth.

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No. 214



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## ART NOTES.

THIS summer a note of swarthy colour has invaded the playing fields, where green and white and the traditional complexion of the county cricketer make the



SUNSHINE AND FLOWERS AT BAD NAUHEIM. PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE FLOWER CORSO AT THE POPULAR GERMAN WATERING-PLACE.

The Flower Corso at Bad Nauheim, which took place the other day, was a great success. Among the judges were the Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg, his Excellency Lieut-General von Durr, and Colonel von Frankenberg, the popular Kurdirektor of Bad Nauheim. In the first carriage shown in the photograph is Frau Dr. Boeckel, of Bad Nauheim, and in the second is Frau K. Brückmann, of Gross-Karben.

wanted harmony. But where is the painter to note it? Not at Lord's; he is there only for half-holidays eagerly snatched from drudgery with mermaids or Roundheads or the lay-figure of Napoleon's charger. The sports which are his preoccupation are banished until after studio hours. Eighty years ago, a picture of a match gravely contested among patrons who, for the convenience of the artist, as gravely turn their backs upon the game, found—and it still finds—widespread favour, for the reason that it stands almost alone. Morris-dancing already, on its revival, has its artist; and if cricket has laureates in Francis Thompson and E. V. Lucas, why should not the pitch be an academy for draughtsmen? The coming of the Indians may mean much, after all, in

the pictorial history of the game. The Eastern artist delights in repetition; no "off theory" could be too monotonous for him, and we may expect the bowler with the swinging arm and the batsman with open shoulders to take their place—as the polo-pony, the hawk, and the huntsman have done—in Persian and Indian illuminations, among the figures of an alien art.

The amalgamation of two firms famous for fair and fortunate dealing (P. and D. Colnaghi and Obach) has been marked by an exhibition in Bond Street of M. Legros' etchings and drawings. An author of modern classics in black and white, this artist suffers somewhat from his style's stability; he is so well established as the master of a certain manner and of certain themes—"La Mort et le Bûcheron" is typical—that little excitement attaches to the consideration of his work. It has neither approach nor withdrawal; it abides with us, like the achievement of an Old Master, to be reviewed at any odd interval. No year is M. Legros' year. M. Legros is a master made—E.M.

#### "PUNCH'S" SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

"PUNCH" has just reached the age of threescore years and ten—the average limit of human existence, according to King David—but, being one of the immortals, he does not find that his being a septuagenarian implies any falling away of power or vitality—rather an increase thereof. On another page we give some interesting reproductions of cartoons and thumbnail sketches from the first number of *Punch*, which is dated July 17, 1841. Among them is the cover-design, which, it will be seen, differs considerably from the

famous one that has long been so familiar. The fact that from the outset some serious purpose lay behind the genial satire of *Punch* probably goes far to explain his longevity. "Our title, at a first glance," says the introductory leader of the first number, "may have misled you into a belief that we have no other intention than the amusement of a thoughtless crowd and the collection of pence. We have a higher object. . . . We have considered him [*Punch*] as a teacher of no mean pretensions, and have therefore adopted him as the sponsor for our weekly sheet of pleasant instruction." To compare the first number of *Punch* with the special Birthday Number of July 19, 1911, which contains typical examples of the seven decades of *Punch's* life, is to see, in outline, the manner in which the paper has evolved and to understand the secret of its influence. The comparison also makes it clear that *Punch* is more amusing and better illustrated to-day than it was when it began.



Photo. Topical.

#### LORD CURZON'S APPEAL FOR £100,000 FOR A NEW BUILDING FOR THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: THE PRESENT MAP-ROOM

That excellent work is done by the Royal Geographical Society in promoting and encouraging geographical research, and in honouring, rewarding, and entertaining famous explorers, both British and foreign, is a fact that readers of the "Illustrated London News" have many occasions for remembering. The present premises of the R.G.S. in Savile Row are wholly inadequate, both for carrying on work—and for housing its vast collection of maps and books. Lord Curzon, the present President, is appealing for £100,000 to provide a suitable building.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

WHO could ever have supposed that a real revolution of the British Constitution could possibly be effected with such simplicity and ease, and that the power of the House of Lords would be swept away as easily as the walls of Jericho were thrown down? The interest that the wonderful event has for women, of course, consists in the possibility that it brings about of the early passing into law of a Woman's Suffrage Bill. Hitherto, the House of Lords has stood like a giant in the path. In the House of Commons, the budding hereditary legislators—the peers' eldest sons—were almost to a man (not quite) inveterate opponents of the proposal; and there could be no doubt that the Upper House would reject it, just because it was so great a novelty. The non-elected Upper Houses even of all our Colonial Legislatures did so time and again after the elected Lower Houses had passed enfranchising measures for women. The destruction of the power of the House of Lords greatly to delay or finally reject any Bills passed by the Commons, therefore, will very much favour the prospects of an early admission of women to the vote for Members of Parliament; for the House of Commons has repeatedly passed the second reading of a Woman's Suffrage Bill—the more cheerfully, no doubt, because relying on its rejection by the House of Lords.

Yet it were to be wished that women should not be admitted to the franchise coincidentally with so vast a change in our Constitutional system as the virtual establishment of government by a Single Chamber unchecked and unbalanced, and elected by almost universal male suffrage. Should the results be disastrous, the blame will only too probably be given wholly to the admission of women to the franchise. Should the results of the Constitutional change, however, prove in the main beneficial to the nation (and this no one living now will know), it is to be feared that no credit will be given to the women voters; as Queens are always, and usually quite unfairly, blamed for their husbands' failures as rulers, but the beneficent and wise influence of a good Consort is allowed to sink into oblivion. It is much to be regretted that women were not admitted to the franchise under the old-established Constitution, so that the results of women's voting could have been fairly tested.

In delightful weather, the charming course of Goodwood presented a brilliant appearance. Nowhere are the smart frocks shown to such advantage as on the wide and well-kept sweep of lawn that runs beside the grand stand at Goodwood. White was by a long way the favourite wear. There were white frocks of exquisitely embroidered muslin, of broderie Anglaise, of mousseline-de-soie, and even of glistening-surfaced satin, partially draped or veiled with chiffon or silk muslin, sometimes of white, sometimes of a vivid colour, and sometimes black. Mrs. Willie James's dress was white chiffon hand-painted with flowers. One charming gown was a Princess-cut



A YACHTING COSTUME.

An effective and simple dress in navy and white serge. Small hat trimmed with wings.

white satin veiled with one layer of white chiffon, a deep band of lace going round this about the height of the knees to give the effect of a tunic; and the hat was white with plumes; then there was a belt under the bust of cherry-red satin, and shoes and stockings and parasol were all of the same vivid tone, the effect, on the fair-haired young matron who wore it, being very *chic*. Black velvet to relieve white has this year had the greatest possible success, and a striking illustration at Goodwood was a narrow frock of white mousseline-de-soie over white silk, with a deep V-shape of black velvet let in back and front at the bottom of the skirt, while a high belt of black tulle finished at the left side with a big knot and floating ends. Another magpie gown was white muslin veiled with one layer of black tulle adorned by bands of black lace insertion; the tulle drew apart rather widely at the feet in front, and was finished across this space by a band of fine black lace lightly sequined with silver. Yet one more black-and-white gown: a tight-fitting sheath of soft white satin closed from the bust to feet by a line of large buttons of satin embroidered with black; a long-tailed coat of black Chantilly lace falling nearly to the foot of the skirt behind, but cut off in front to be merely a band over the bust, with a guimpe of fine white lace to the throat; a large hat of white crinoline, with a forest of black plumes over the crown.

White embroidered gowns do not lend themselves to description, but they were quite the most frequently worn, especially by young women. In one case a broderie Anglaise dress was placed over a black-satin foundation and finished with a black-velvet belt, with strikingly good results. In marquissette and chiffon all the bright shades were worn freely. These were adorned with richly embroidered bands of net, usually black as regarded the foundation, but often very vivid in effect from the brightness of the colours of the embroidery. One pretty frock of cachemire-de-soie of a bright emerald green was veiled with marquissette of the same shade worked widely over the corsage and again round the edge of the tunic with white, green, and gold tiny beads; the fullness of the tunic was drawn in to the high waist lightly by a cordelière of mingled green and gold; the hat was a very tall helmet of green straw, trimmed with a huge bow of green ribbon, fixed on with a big beaded buckle at the left side. Then there was a white chiffon dress decorated with bands and tabs of vivid blue beadwork. Again one was called on to admire brilliant-tinted and glittering embroideries discreetly toned down by a transparent veiling. Excellent taste is displayed in many of these bright yet not over-gaudy decorations, and the plan of veiling them with a single transparent layer is one of the chief methods of toning down the whole effect. Here was a dress of champagne-coloured voile draping over gold embroidery set in bands right down the front; and here came another smart-looking dress of white mousseline-de-soie over purple taffetas, with a series of strappings of gold and purple embroidery showing charmingly through the white, on corsage, sleeves, and foot of skirt. Shot taffetas made several smart race-gowns, too.

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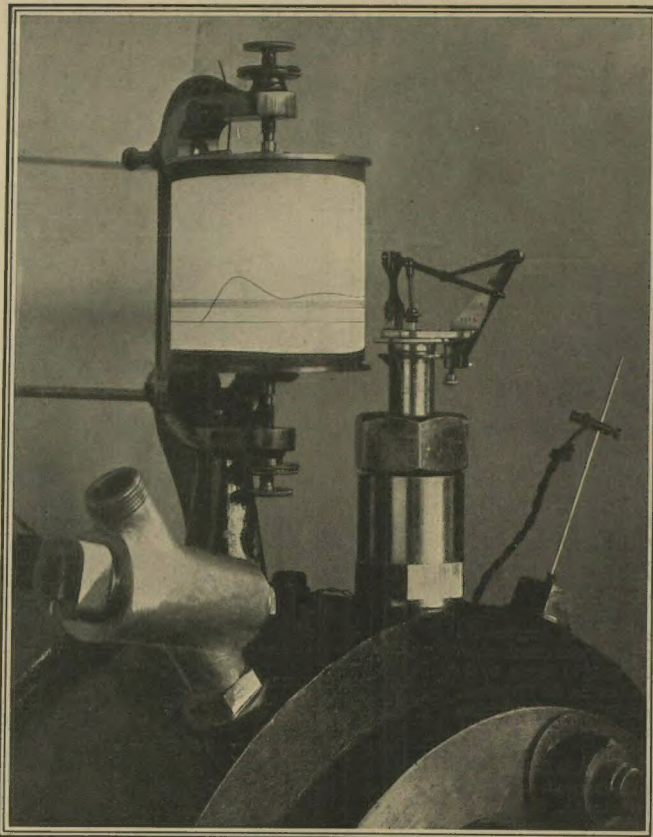
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JAMES CINGLES, General Manager



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THOSE not of the fold have at times looked askance at and decried the use and purposes of the Automobile Association. They must, however, find it difficult to reconcile their criticism with the facts and figures of the report of the Annual General Meeting of this body. Unless an Association of this kind discharges useful functions, it could never have attained the wonderful measure of success epitomised in the brief report which reached us a few days ago. In proposing the adoption of the report the Chairman, Mr. Joynton-Hicks, M.P., automobilism's Parliamentary champion, said that the progress made since the amalgamation was something of a record. At the end of June 1911 the Association numbered 31,851 members; but since that date the roll had increased to over 32,000. Since the amalgamation, over 6000 members who had not previously owed any allegiance either to the M.U. or the A.A. had become members. If anything justified the amalgamation, surely it was this wonderful increase of strength, which showed that the motoring public had concluded that the friction and jealousy of the past were undesirable. The touring department had been so well patronised during the past year that no less a sum than £94,000 had been deposited by members on cars they were taking abroad for touring purposes.

Unless some further pronouncement is obtained in the matter of a chauffeur's right (?) to take his master's car out and use his petrol for his own purposes, motor-car owners employing unreliable and dishonest chauffeurs will find themselves in a very unpleasant position. In a case of this kind a motor-car owner summoned his chauffeur for the theft of the petrol, and the matter having been taken at the Marylebone Police Court, the defendant elected to go for trial at Sessions. When the case came before the Grand Jury that body, one of the anomalies of modern law, elected to throw out the Bill. So, as things stand at present, it would appear that a paid driver may, at his own sweet will, make use of his owner's car, and consume his petrol, oil, and tyres without let or hindrance. This being so, we may expect to find joy rides increasing by leaps and bounds.



PHOTOGRAPHY TO THE RESCUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF MINE DISASTERS: AN APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE DURATION OF THE FLAME OF BURSTING EXPLOSIVES. In order to test the safety of choke-damp, or fire-damp, it is necessary to determine the duration of the flame of bursting explosives. This can be done with the aid of photography, by the apparatus here shown, in which an electro-motor makes a film revolve at a high speed. The electric installation forms the lighting spark to cause the explosion in the box on the left, which can be hermetically closed. It is also furnished with an apparatus which measures the rapidity of the detonation, and as this varies greatly, an instrument of great accuracy is required.

The gala day of the R.A.C. associated clubs on Saturday last at Brooklands must, on the whole, be written down a success. It is, we think, likely to become an annual function, for the members of the provincial clubs who came and competed are certain to return again, with others in their train. Notwithstanding the sweltering heat, the programme went with a swing from end to end, although many of the events required much patient handling. The Yorkshire A.C. were successful in winning the team race for the cup presented by the Middlesex A.C., Mr. G. Hubert Woods putting on a fine performance in their interest by means of the 28-h.p. Crossley. In the relay race there was some smart driving by Mr. Woods and Mr. Coatalen, the latter on a 15 9-h.p. Sunbeam. Miss Muriel Thompson, handling an Austin in the most skillful manner, showed how a lady could drive in the obstacle race and the declaration handicap. Prince Henry of Prussia was present during the major part of the day, and evinced the keenest interest in the various events.

Few carburettors have made such strides in public favour as the ingenious and simple apparatus known as the "Zenith" carburettor, which is represented in this country by Messrs. Fenestre, Cadisch, and Co., of 17, Harp Lane, E.C. Its popularity is undoubtedly due to its extreme simplicity and the absence of any part which needs adjustment or attention, or that can get out of order once the delivery of the carburettor is set to its respective engine. It has made a responsive and flexible engine of many a hitherto sluggish motor which was the despair of the maker and the abomination of the user. It has had considerable success upon the track as well as upon the road, many cars intended for Brooklands racing now being fitted with it. It will turn an obstinate-starting engine into one which will generally respond to the first up-pull of the starting-handle, particularly if a previous turn or two is given to charge the cylinders with fireable gas.

Dieppe will be very gay during August Bank Holiday time, a battle of flowers, followed by a grand ball at the Casino, having been arranged for Sunday, Aug. 6. Many leading Parisian theatrical and operatic artists are appearing at the Casino, and are attracting crowded audiences.

## Do you know these places?



If you don't, ask your friends! Some of them will help you.

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JAMES C. INGLIS, General Manager.



Dear Sirs,—On Sunday last I spent nine hours at anchor, fishing from a small boat five miles from the Kentish Coast, in a stiff breeze and a very choppy sea. Not being a "good sailor" I had purchased some "Zotos," which kept me from feeling the slightest inconvenience. The above are probably the most trying conditions under which anyone could be afloat, and I consider the effect to be splendid. I shall certainly be only too pleased to recommend "Zotos."

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of MR. JAMES GALLOWAY WEIR, of 4, Frogna, Hampstead, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty since 1892, has been proved, the value of the property amounting to £72,378. The testator gives to his wife his freehold residence and furniture, and subject thereto, leaves six sixteenths of the whole of the property to her for life, and then as she may appoint to his children James and Margaret, four sixteenths in trust for his daughter Edith, and three sixteenths each in trust for his children James and Margaret.

The will and codicils of MR. JAMES JOHN FREDERICK STEVENS, of Holmhurst, Erith Road, Belvedere, who died on June 14, are now proved, the value of the property being £156,525. The testator gives £10,000 to the endowment fund of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral (Southwark); his residence and grounds to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, to be used for such charitable purposes as he may select; £1,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor (Kennington); £3,000 to his sister Ada Mennie; £2,000 to his sister Alice Pargeter; £6,000 and a policy of insurance to Lydia Tucker; £1,000 each to George Dawson Hampton, Charles Edward Stowell, Frederick Pargeter, and Bernard Pargeter; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income thereof to sixteen nephews and nieces, and on the death of the survivor of them, to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark absolutely.

The will of PROFESSOR MERVYN HERBERT STORY-MASKELYNE, F.R.S., of Basset Down House, Swindon, who died on May 20, has been proved, the value of the estate being £139,736. The testator gives £2400 per annum and £500 to his wife; £100 each to the executors; and the residue he settles on his daughter, Mary Lucy Arnold Foster, for life, with remainder to her sons, according to seniority, in tail male.

The will and codicil of BARON JOSEPH ALEXANDER PROFUMO, of 72, Bishopsgate Street Without, who died on June 11, are proved by Baron Albert Profumo, son, and Walter William Benham, the value of the property amounting to £113,180. Subject to the payment of small annuities, the testator leaves everything in trust for his children.

The will of MR. JAMES PHILLIPS COURT, of Ravenswood, Rock Ferry, Chester, and 8, Cook Street, Liverpool, solicitor, who died on April 20, is proved, the value of the property being £55,777. The testator gives £5000 to his son; £5000 in trust for his daughter; £100 to George Harold Brabner; and the residue to his wife.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Mrs. James Sharp, Shirley Manor, Wyke, Bradford . . . £107,414  
Mr. Hugh Brown, Brucklay House, Mossley Hill Road, Liverpool . . . £91,873  
Mr. Robert Mellor, Edgemoor, Buxton . . . £88,545  
Mr. Henry Francis Slattery, The Orchards, Marlow . . . £46,022  
Lady Ribblesdale, Gisborne Park, York . . . £22,174

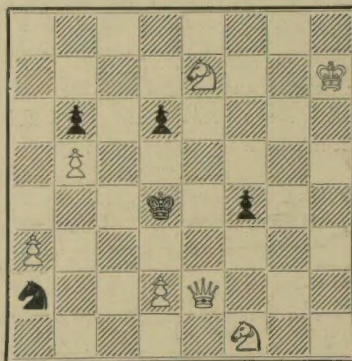
## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.  
R. WORTERS, E. J. WINTER-WOOD.—Mr. C. C. W. Mann's Problem No. 3506 deserves all the compliments you and other skillful solvers have paid it.  
G. EDWARDS (Bradford).—We are sorry we are unable to refer easily to the position you mention.  
W. T. (Canterbury).—You are right. The move must have escaped our notice in preparing the game for publication.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3505.—By A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Kt 6th. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3508.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played in the San Sebastian Tournament between  
MESSRS. MARSHALL AND DURAS.

(Queen's Pawn Game)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Kt-tks Q Kt P	R to R 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	15. B to Kt 5th	P to R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	A reply that has a profound effect on the game! But, whether by accident or design, it completely foils the attack, for which White has already sacrificed his Bishop.	
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	16. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to B sq
5. P to K 4th	Q P takes P	17. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt
6. P to Q 5th	P to B 4th	18. B takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
7. P to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	19. K takes B	R takes B
8. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
9. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd	21. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
10. P takes P	P takes P	22. K takes R	Kt takes Kt
11. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	23. Q to R 5th (ch)	Q to B and
12. Kt to K 6th	P to Q R 3rd	24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd
Although Black by his sixth move laid himself open to attack, White is altogether premature in pressing it with unsupported minor pieces against the entire strength of the enemy.		25. Q to R 8th	Q takes Kt (ch)
13. Castles	Q to K and P takes B	White resigns. With all its faults, this game is worth fifty of the accurate dull ones that end in featureless draws.	

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "A ROYAL DIVORCE." AT THE LYCEUM.

GOOD melodrama is still sure of making its appeal, even in these days of advanced stage-technique and of the theatre of ideas, especially if its story centres round no less famous a personality than that of Napoleon. The late Mr. W. G. Wills's play "A Royal Divorce," notwithstanding the artificiality of its dialogue and the crudeness of its characterisation, was always a good melodrama, because its motif is human and well worked out, and its story marches steadily forward amid a wealth of incident to a very telling climax. The Messrs. Melville's revival at the Lyceum is welcome, not only because it offers a popular audience a drama suited to popular taste, but also because in the matters of costume and scenic effect the management has taken great pains to provide the play with a setting that is historically correct as well as picturesque. Uniforms and women's dresses have been designed from approved models, while the two tableaux representing Waterloo make very striking pictures. Mr. Frank Lister's is a capital make-up for Napoleon, Miss Ethel Warwick wins a host of admirers for the long-suffering and divorced Josephine, and Miss Edyth Olive plays well as the ex-Empress's successor, though she is rather wasted on such a part. Romance and history in combination seem likely to prove a very acceptable entertainment at the Lyceum.

It is announced by the owners of those popular steamers, the *Royal Sovereign* and *Koh-i-Noor*, that their offices at 50, King William Street will be open every evening until 9 p.m. for the sale of tickets to Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover, so that their numerous patrons may take their tickets in advance, and save time and trouble on the morning of their departure. In addition to the usual sailings, the *Koh-i-Noor* will leave Old Swan Pier at 7.45 a.m. on Saturday, Aug. 5, for an early trip to Margate; and on Tuesday, Aug. 8, will go a special trip from Tilbury to Southend and Margate. Special trains in connection leave Fenchurch Street at 9.5 a.m., and St. Pancras at 8.25 a.m., calling at all intermediate stations to Tilbury.

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Pair Best Model de Luxe Ejector Side Locks, cost £120, reduced to £70 the pair, or one Gun at £35.

Pair of Light-weight Ejectors, Anson & Dealey Action, beautiful Guns, cost £90, reduced to £60 the pair, or one Gun at £30.

Pair of High-grade Ejectors, Handy Game Guns, Anson and Dealey Action, cost £80, reduced to £60 the pair, or one Gun at £25.

Fine Ejector, cost £25, price £14.

Sound Plain Hammerless Non-Ejector, cost £10, price £5 10s.

Sent on approval at home, or carriage paid abroad.

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Delicate and aged  
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